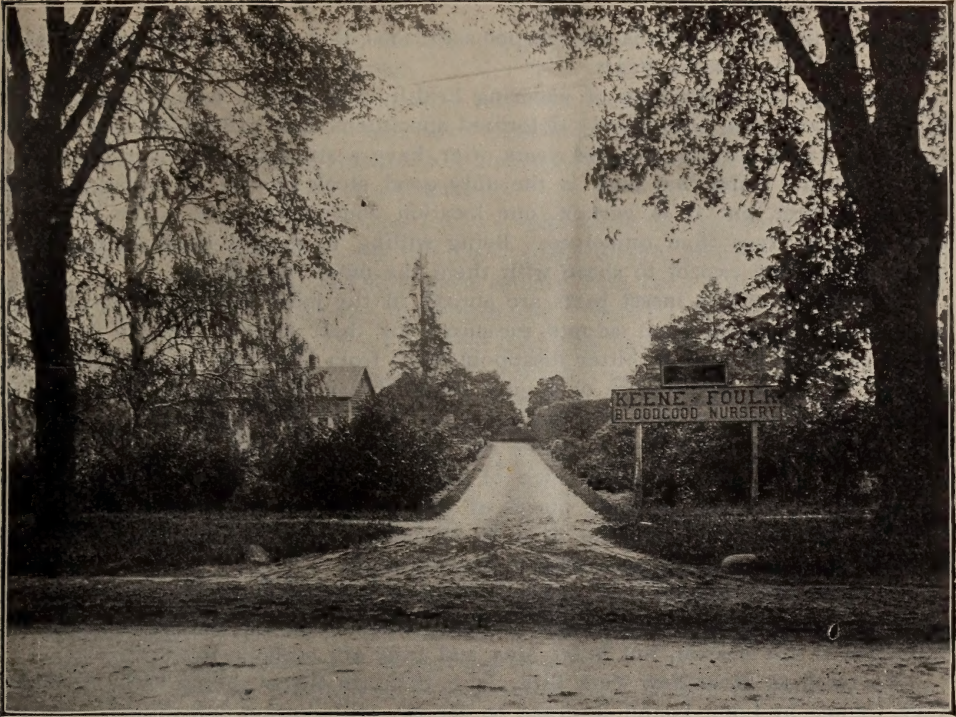


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Nursery Entrance.

Preface to Revised Edition



IN offering a new edition of our catalogue, we desire to tender thanks to our patrons for their past appreciation and support.

In this connection we may be pardoned the statement that in five years past our business, direct with the tree-buying public, has increased more than threefold.

This increase of business has not been secured by horticultural advertising in the usual sense of that term, but by fair business dealing, giving value for value, and spreading news of our business through satisfied customers who return to make more extended purchases, and who kindly aid us among their friends.

It is not pretended that in all cases our customers are satisfied, since to do this is quite impossible, dealing as we must with, and being possessed of, fallible human judgment.

Concerning the future, we promise to continue this standard of excellence, and without claiming to possess or offer all the desirable products of the nurseryman's art, it is certain at any rate that we will not with knowledge offer any useless rubbish, considered either as to variety or quality of stock.

There is not, probably, in all America a location where there exists a more extended native flora than on Long Island, and Flushing can show an extensive assortment of flourishing and beautiful introduced trees and plants in addition. Here may be seen fine specimens, that in their developed state show prospective planters what they may reasonably expect in reward for their toil and effort.

In this catalogue we have endeavored to the extent of our ability to classify and describe the stock offered in such manner that those desiring aid might be

assisted in making judicious and proper selections, that will give increasing satisfaction with the passing years.

We urge the importance of securing healthy and thrifty young stock, rather than the overgrown and usually deformed specimens that will suffer very serious shock in transplanting, and, for years after, have a stunted and miserable life.

We do not claim that ours is the only good stock offered, or that our prices are the lowest, but it is certain, our location considered, none grow better or offer cheaper trees than ourselves. Being willing to accord merit to others in equal degree, we expect to share with them the public patronage.

Some very serious insect pests are abroad in the land, are widely distributed, and unless the individual adopts measures for their control, he will in many ways reap only a crop of bitter disappointment from his most hopeful plantings. Eternal vigilance is the price of a good many things beside liberty, and he who plants and neglects a tree will indeed reap bitter sorrow. But they who truly love and appreciate nature's beauties and nature's fruits, will be willing to incur labor, and aided by the experience of others, will themselves make glad and verdant the waste and desolate places of the earth. Natural parasitic and other enemies will arise to curb and hold in subjection these minute organisms, and meantime we must use insecticides to destroy them.

It is always desirable that prospective purchasers see the stock offered, and to all such, and indeed all interested, we extend a cordial invitation to visit the nurseries at any season, but latter May and June are perhaps the best.

To reach us from New York City, take the 34th Street Ferry to Long Island City, thence by Long Island Railroad to Murray Hill Station (Flushing). We are only eight miles from the city and four minutes' walk from the station.

In addition to the steam railway we have trolley lines to New York and Brooklyn, and also to Jamaica, from which point we are easily reached by people from the east and south of the island.

It is most important when planning a home to do so intelligently. This is particularly true in anything so lasting as landscape adornment. A knowledge of the trees and plants used and their ultimate growth is most essential to the best success. If our customers have not time or inclination to attend to these details we will, upon request, aid them in securing a competent landscape gardener.

KEENE & FOULK

February 1, 1902

FLUSHING, NEW YORK

BUSINESS NOTICE

At prices quoted in this catalogue, all stock will be supplied f. o. b. here, but we cannot insure safe delivery of same, since it is beyond our control. Complaints for miscarriage and delay must be made to the transportation companies.

We warrant our stock true to name, and hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, or refund the original price paid. We, however, expressly disclaim any liability for consequential damages.

If errors or omissions occur we desire immediate notice, that we may correct them. The time to make complaints is on receipt of goods, not months afterward.

Explicit and plain shipping directions are requested. If omitted we will forward according to our best judgment.

We will substitute only by permission, and since it may frequently occur that a

grade or variety is exhausted, we ask that our patrons in sending orders state if we may substitute, and to what extent.

Bills are payable June 1 and December 1 of each year, and to people we know such credit will be cheerfully given. Unknown correspondents must remit with order, or if the same is of considerable amount they may send references, but must understand this course will cause delay for investigation.

C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by a remittance in part as a guarantee.

Our location, between the ocean and Long Island Sound, gives us an equable and long season, and we can dig and ship trees usually from early March through April and May, and in autumn, October, November and often well into December.

It is important that trees be in a dormant condition, not only where dug but where planted also. Our early and late seasons are therefore advantageous to customers.

Customers intending to make extensive plantings usually submit lists for estimates, and we commend and invite this practice.

We will make the best quotations possible under such circumstances, quality and character of stock offered considered. We urge that *quality* and *price* both have consideration. Do not sacrifice the first to the last. **Low prices and cheap prices are not identical.**

TRANSPLANTING HINTS

We especially desire to impress upon all interested the importance of using only good soil and using it abundantly in planting all trees.

If the grade is not changed and there exists good natural fertility, no special preparation is required. If the grade is changed we urge the absolute importance of excavating a large area of subsoil and filling in with good top soil. Do this a year in advance if possible, as the soil will become compact. If this cannot be done, firm well the soil as the new hole is filled. Many fallacies are current concerning planting, and one is that you must excavate much larger holes than are needed for the spread of the roots. Make the holes large enough for the free introduction of the roots, but not larger, and be sure always in replacing the soil to tramp it firm. Be careful to put fine mold about the roots, but above all be sure it is in close contact. Broken and mutilated roots should be cut off smooth, that they may callus quickly, and from them new roots will issue.

Wet the roots before putting earth on them, that it may adhere closely. Plant in well-drained soil and at about the same depth as the tree or plant stood in the nursery. A tree is an organism as well as man and will not thrive with wet feet always.

We do not approve of indiscriminate and extensive pruning at any period of the tree's life, but if the roots are much shortened some pruning of the top is necessary to maintain a balance.

Cut to the trunk or a bud always, that you may not later have unsightly and dead spurs on the tree that delay the process of healing.

Mulch the surface after planting with anything that will conserve moisture, and for this purpose leave the surface of the soil loose and porous, applying in addition brush, straw, or coarse manure. The latter is best, since by leaching it adds the element of fertility.

Planting evergreens is more difficult than planting deciduous trees, particularly if large, and extra care must be taken to keep the roots from becoming dry. Chances of success are much greater with small and medium-sized trees, and choice and rare sorts should be moved with a ball of earth attached when possible. The safety of this practice very greatly counterbalances increased cost and we strongly urge patrons to adopt it. A charge for such additional labor must be made, but we promise that it will be reasonable.



Avenue of Elms, Broadway.

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS TREES

All the trees offered have been one or more times transplanted, are of standard commercial grade, shapely and well rooted.

Of many sorts large and specimen trees can be supplied ; 2-, 3- and 4-inch caliper. Figures in parenthesis indicate approximately the height of the trees when approaching maturity.

The prices quoted are for trees of the usual commercial size, ranging from 3 to 9 feet, according to species or variety. Larger trees can be supplied of most sorts, at proportionate rates.

ACER. Maple

A. campestre. English Cork Maple. (20 ft.) A small round-headed tree of neat habit and foliage, having a peculiar corky bark. Suitable for small places and ornamental groups. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

A. Colchicum rubrum. Red Colchicum Maple. (20 ft.) From Japan. Young growth of wood and foliage bright crimson. Medium size, round and elegant form. Distinct and beautiful. \$1.

A. dasycarpum. Silver Maple. (50 ft.) Well known and popular. Of rapid growth ; rounded irregular form ; leaves light green above, silvery beneath. Recommended for immediate effect. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

A. dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum. Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple. (35 ft.) Leaves finely cut. Habit distinctly pendulous. An attractive and desirable tree. Will bear pruning ; well adapted to small places. \$1.

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. (40 ft.) A large, round-headed, handsome tree. Foliage dense and dark green, remaining on the tree until late in the fall. Reliable everywhere, and especially valuable for street planting. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

var. Reitenbachii. Reitenbach's Norway Maple. (30 ft.) Purple-leaved Norway Maple. Not bright as Schwedlerii in early summer, but more constant. A valuable tree. \$1.

Acer platanoides Schwedlerii. Purple-Leaved Norway Maple. (35 ft.) Bright crimson in early spring, fading to a dull purple in late summer. Of vigorous habit, and for contrast desirable. \$1.

A. Pseudo-platanus. Sycamore Maple. (40 ft.) A well-known, and in some localities a desirable tree; particularly valuable near the sea. Bark smooth, with large green leaves. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

var. purpureum. Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple. (30 ft.) The best purple-leaved Maple, the under side of the leaves and petals being of a pronounced purple, and this color is constant through the summer. Leaves green above, making a pleasing contrast when swayed by the wind. \$1.

A. rubrum. Scarlet Maple. (30 ft.) A fine native tree, thriving everywhere, but particularly in damp soil. Is much admired for its red blossoms in spring and deep crimson foliage in fall. \$1.

A. saccharinum. Sugar Maple. (50 ft.) A symmetrical, handsome tree for all purposes. Finely colored foliage in autumn. Desirable everywhere. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

A. spicatum. Mountain Maple. (15 ft.) A shrubby tree bearing erect racemes of greenish yellow flowers. Suited to borders or small groups. 50 cts.

A. striatum. Striped Bark Maple. (20 ft.) A rather small tree with large leaves and bark curiously striped green and white. Conspicuous in winter. \$1.

A. Tataricum Ginnale. Tartarian Maple (10 ft.) A shrubby tree with divided leaves. Good for grouping, or singly on small lawns or in angles. 50 cts.

A. polymorphum. Japan Maple. (10 ft.) The parent type of most Japan Maples and a shrubby tree of very great merit. Of slow growth, dense habit, and deeply lobed foliage. The very best if natural green color is wanted. 50 cts.

var. atropurpureum. Purple-Leaved Maple. (8 ft.) The most popular variety. Foliage of intense purple, and in early spring especially beautiful. Is effective grown singly or in groups. Best. \$1.50.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. Cut-Leaved Maple. (5 ft.) A variety with deeply cut almost fern-like foliage of dwarf and pendulous habit. Foliage green and purple, and tree hardy in all locations. Most desirable. \$1.50.

var. reticulatum. Reticulated Japan Maple. (5 ft.) Expanding foliage deep yellow, changing with advancing summer to a yellowish tint, mixed with green. A delicate grower. Rare and choice. \$1.50.

var. roseum. Red-Margined Japan Maple. (4 ft.) Of slow growth. Small leaves, tipped and edged with rosy pink. Rare and desirable. \$2.

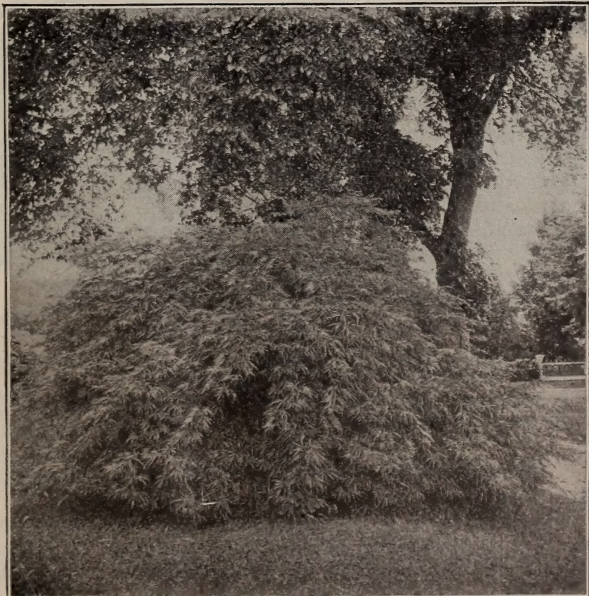
var. sanguineum. Blood Red-Leaved Japan Maple. (4 ft.) Dwarf, rounded form. Young shoots and leaves crimson, maintaining their color through the summer. Not entirely hardy. Most desirable. \$1.50.

var. versicolor. Various colored Japan Maple. (6 ft.) Irregularly variegated with white, crimson and green. Distinct and attractive. \$2.

JAPAN MAPLES

The Japan Maples are trees of dwarf habit, with very graceful and often deeply-colored foliage. They may be treated as shrubs in masses, and for this reason we group them separately. There are a great many variations in these trees, but we select only the most pronounced, hardiest and best. We have some other sorts not fulfilling all these requirements, and among others several varieties grafted on one stem. Size of trees offered, 1½ to 2½ feet.

Acer Japonicum aureum. Golden-Leaved. (5 ft.) A rare and distinct variety. Foliage of pronounced golden color. Exquisitely beautiful. \$1.50.



Japanese Maple.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut

A. Hippocastanum. European Horse Chestnut. (50 ft.) Of rather slow growth, but ultimately attaining large size, and in good soil becomes a magnificent tree. Its large panicles of white flowers in May are its glory. An enduring and desirable tree. \$1 each, \$7.50 per 10.

var. rubra plena. Double Red Horse Chestnut. (35 ft.) Of more dwarf habit than the white-flowering sort, but excepting that and the color of the flowers, is identical. \$1.50.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

A. glandulosa. (30 ft.) A very rapid-growing, open-headed tree, with large, pinnate foliage of bright green color and tropical appearance. Will thrive under conditions fatal to most other

trees, and is well adapted to planting in cities for the reason stated. Many of the very best authorities give it preëminence for the location named. We offer female trees only, which do not have the objectionable odor. 50 cts.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach

A. Persica. (10 ft.) Double crimson, rose and white. Extremely handsome and showy, blooming in April. Grouped, the three colors are very effective. 35 cts.

AMELANCHIER**Snowy Mespilus**

A. Botryapium. (20 ft.) A desirable native tree, bearing in early spring a profusion of white blossoms, followed later by purplish edible fruit. 50 cts.

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree

A. arborea. (20 ft.) A valuable medium-sized tree or large shrub, bearing racemes of white flowers in midsummer. Autumn foliage a brilliant crimson and very showy. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

ARALIA. Hercules' Club

A. spinosa. (15 ft.) Tree of small size, with very prickly stem and tropical appearance. Leaves pinnate. Immense panicles of white flowers in August. 50 cts.

var. pentaphylla. (10 ft.) A prickly shrub or small tree, but lustrous bright green foliage. 35c.

BETULA. Birch

B. alba. White Birch. (40 ft.) Of rapid and symmetrical growth; particularly effective in winter on the border of a wood or evergreen belt. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

var. fastigiata. Pyramidal White Birch. (40 ft.) Like the preceding, except its habit, which is columnar-shaped and attractive by contrast. \$1.

var. laciniata. Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch. (35 ft.) Of most graceful pendant habit; slender, yet vigorous growth, and with the same characteristic white bark. Leaves finely cut. Deservedly popular. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

var. pendula Youngii. (12 ft.) Nearly like the preceding, and has the characteristic white bark of the others. \$1.25.

Betula alba purpurea. Purple-Leaved Birch. (40 ft.) This sort has purple leaves, and the bark too, has in it a tint of the same color, making it desirable for contrasts. \$1.25.

B. lenta. Sweet Birch. (40 ft.) Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark smooth bark of an aromatic odor and agreeable sweet flavor. 75 cts.

B. lutea. Yellow Birch. (40 ft.) Sometimes confounded with Lenta, but quite distinct, its yellow bark alone identifying it. 75 cts.

B. nigra. Red Birch. (45 ft.) Distinguished by its shaggy red bark. Does best in damp soil. Habit broadly pyramidal and foliage glossy. 75 cts.

B. papyracea. Paper Birch. (50 ft.) Becomes a fine, shapely, large-sized tree, with larger leaves than most Birches. Is distinguished like most of the species by its white bark. A good shade tree. 75 cts.

CARYA. Hickory

C. alba. Shell-Bark Hickory. (50 ft.) Distinguished by its loose, shaggy bark. The nuts are thin-shelled and of best quality. Enduring and valuable. 50c.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

C. Americana. American Chestnut. (60 ft.) A most valuable tree for ornament and timber, and especially desirable for its nuts, which for sweetness surpass all others. Its season of bloom, about July 4, makes it particularly desirable as an ornamental tree. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

C. Japonica. Japan Chestnut. (25 ft.) Tree more dwarf than our native species. Bears abundantly when only a few years old. Nuts very large but of inferior quality. Some improved varieties are being introduced. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

C. vesca. Spanish Chestnut. (35 ft.) A tree of large size, with wide-spreading branches. Nuts much larger than our native species, but not of such good quality. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.
var. Numbo. (25 ft.) Improved variety of the Spanish, bearing larger and sweeter nuts. \$1.
var. paragon. (25 ft.) Another improved variety, distinguished for its early bearing and sweeter nuts. \$1.

CATALPA

C. Bungei. Dwarf Catalpa. (8 ft.) Grafted six feet high it makes a round-headed tree of much use in ornamental planting. \$1.50. (See also Shrubs.)

C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. (30 ft.) Of very rapid growth and tropical appearance. A most desirable tree for ornament, because of its abundant and attractive bloom in midsummer. Timber valuable. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

CERASUS. Cherry

C. alba plena. Double-Flowering Cherry. (25 ft.) Large double white flowers produced in great abundance in early spring. 50 cts.

var. rosea pendula. A weeping form of Japanese origin. Grafted on tall stems the branches droop gracefully to the ground. In early May these branches are covered with rosy-pink flowers. Very attractive and beautiful. Our trees are grafted at the ground and trained upright. The best form. \$1.50.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. Katsura

C. Japonicum. (40 ft.) A Japan tree of large size in its own country, and of great promise here. Heart-shaped leaves, dark green above and silvery below. Leaf stalks and veins have a purplish tint. Of handsome pyramidal growth. Prefers a damp soil. 75 cts.



Dwarf Catalpa.



FERN LEAVED BEECH.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

- C. canadensis.** American Judas. (20 ft.) A small round-headed tree, bearing an abundance of rosy-pink flowers in early May before the leaves appear. Foliage heart-shaped and shining green. 50c.
- var. Japonica.** Japan Judas. (10 ft.) Of dwarf habit; usually only a large shrub, which is the best form. Flowers in early May of a deep rose color. Very conspicuous and desirable. 50 cts.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood

- C. tinctoria.** (20 ft.) A beautiful American tree of globular form, bearing racemes of sweet-scented pea-shaped flowers in June. Rare. 75 cts.

CORNUS. Dogwood

For Other Species See Shrubs

- C. florida.** White Dogwood (20 ft.) A beautiful small-sized native tree, bearing an abundance of white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruit and brilliant crimson foliage in autumn. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.
- var. pendula.** Weeping Dogwood. (12 ft.) Foliage, flowers and fruit identical with the species, but of distinctly weeping habit. Recommended for cemeteries and small places. \$1.

- C. florida rubra.** Red-Flowering Dogwood. (20 ft.) Habit and character same as its parent, but bearing deep rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Of recent introduction. Popular and valuable. 75 cts.

CRATÆGUS. Thorn

- C. oxyacanthus.** English Hawthorn. (15 ft.) A small-growing, attractive tree, bearing in early May an abundance of white sweet-scented flowers. Was formerly much used for hedges. It is the parent of the numerous double white, rose, and scarlet varieties, of which, perhaps, Paul's Scarlet is the best. 50 cts.
- C. Double White and Double Scarlet.** 75 cts.

CYTISUS. Laburnum

- C. vulgaris.** Golden Chain. (15 ft.) Distinguished for its racemes of lovely yellow flowers about June 1st. Of dwarf habit, and

suitable for the background of shrubbery, although individual specimens are very attractive. 50 cts. each, \$4 per \$10.

FAGUS. Beech

We especially commend all the Beeches for lawn and ornamental planting, because of their great beauty and enduring character. When transplanting, be careful to prune severely and judiciously, leaving a good supply of strong, well-developed buds. Beeches should be allowed to branch to the ground, and are in that shape the best deciduous trees for screens.

- F. Ferruginea.** American Beech. (50 ft.) A noble and enduring tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times, but markedly so in winter and early spring on account of its light colored bark. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.
- F. sylvatica.** English Beech. (50 ft.) Of more dense habit than the American, and without its light-colored bark. Makes a handsome, long-lived tree of sturdy and robust character. All the Beech family are especially desirable, and for lawn planting should be allowed to grow close to the ground. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

Fagus sylvatica asplenifolia. Fern-Leaved Beech. (25 ft.) Leaves very much dissected and fern-like. Habit dense and symmetrical. One of the very best forms. \$1.50.

var. pendula. Weeping Beech. (30 ft.) Most unique in habit and form of all weeping trees, and where it has sufficient room for development, the best. Makes a large and handsome tree conspicuous anywhere. \$1.50.

var. purpurea. Copper Beech. (40 ft.) In character and habit like the English Beech. Foliage of copper-color, and not so large as the Rivers. 75 cts.

var. Riversii. Rivers' Beech. (40 ft.) Where a large and enduring tree of purple foliage is wanted, no mistake will be made in planting this. Needs full exposure to sunlight for best development and enduring color. \$1.50.

FRAXINUS. Ash

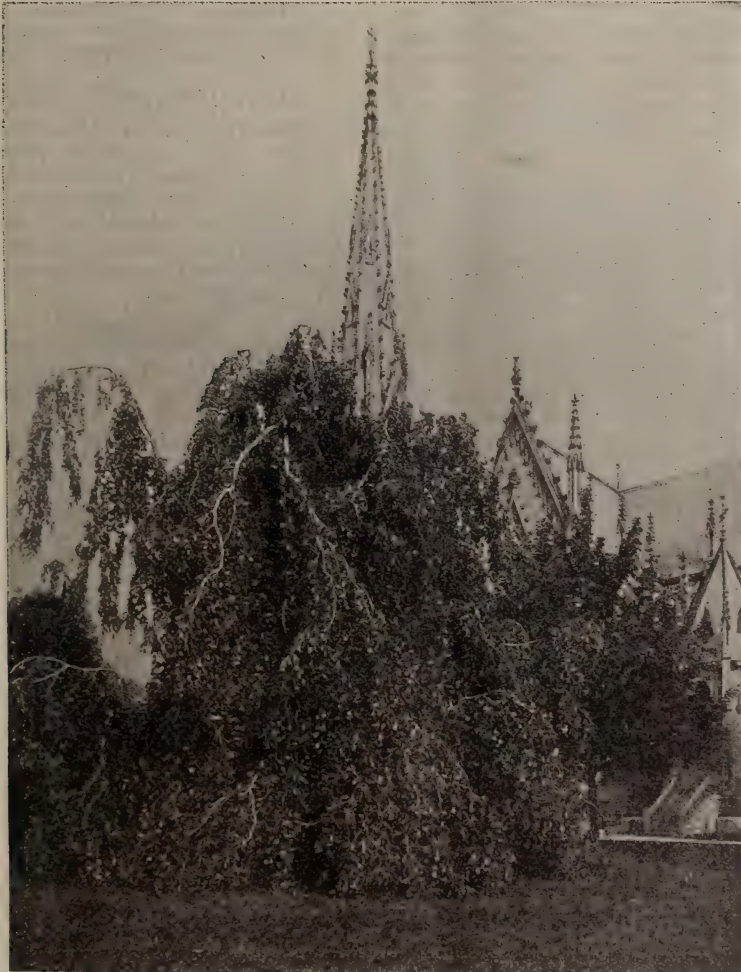
F. Americana. American Ash. (50 ft.) A tree of rapid growth and large size. An excellent shade and ornamental tree. Valuable for timber and much superior to the European species. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust

G. triachanthos. (40 ft.) A rapid-growing upright tree, with very stiff spines and pinnate foliage. Is very hardy and is suited for cold, bleak exposures. \$1.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress

G. Sinensis. (35 ft.) A pyramidal, coniferous tree, in appearance somewhat resembling the deciduous cypress, but with distinct character. Rare and valuable. Suited for wet, low land. \$1.



Weeping Beech.



Flower of *Magnolia macrophylla*.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee

- G. Canadensis.** (35 ft.) A tree of spreading open habit, with pinnate leaves of a shade not common. Will thrive near the sea. Picturesque and desirable. A tree of great vitality and suited for planting in cities. 75 cts.

HALESIA. Silver Bell

- H. tetraptera.** (15 ft.) A most interesting and desirable shrubby tree, bearing pendent bell-shaped white flowers in May. 50 cts. each, \$3 per 10.

JUGLANS. Walnut

- J. nigra.** Black Walnut. (50 ft.) A very large spreading tree, with pinnate foliage. Well known, and valuable both for its nuts and timber, furnishing the well-known walnut lumber of commerce. 50 cts.
- J. regia.** English Walnut. (25 ft.) A spreading tree of attractive form when developed. The well-known Madeira Nut of commerce. Valuable. 50 cts.

KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree

- K. paniculata.** (20 ft.) An ornamental tree from China. Forms a flat spreading head, has large pinnate leaves, and in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers. 75 cts.

LARIX. European Larch

- L. Europæa.** (40 ft.) A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season; for this reason it is best transplanted in autumn. 50c.

LAURUS. *Lindera*

- L. Benzoin.** Spicewood. (8 ft.) Really a small shrubby tree. Very smooth dark colored bark and dark green leaves. The whole plant is fragrant. The yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear, and the scarlet fruit in summer, are highly ornamental. Desirable for shrubbery backgrounds or along the borders of streams. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.
- L. Sassafras.** (25 ft.) A beautiful native tree, with oddly divided lustrous green foliage, changing to a rich yellow in autumn. The whole tree, and especially the root, is highly aromatic. 50 cts.

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum

- L. styraciflua.** (35 ft.) A handsome tree, with star-shaped leaves; desirable for its beautiful fall coloring. Thrives in low, wet soil, although doing well in all locations, and of merit everywhere. Prune closely. 75c.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree

- L. Tulipifera.** (60 ft.) One of our largest native trees, of rapid growth, with large handsome green leaves; flowers in early June, tulip-shape, greenish yellow, blotched with orange. Difficult to transplant, except of small size, which is therefore recommended. 75c. each, \$5 per 10.

MAGNOLIA

The Magnolia is the most profuse blooming among the larger growing trees. Especially is this true of the Chinese and Japanese sorts. Are not easily transplanted and should be moved when quite small with balls of earth attached. Since most of them bloom when only a foot or two high, there will not be any long waiting for flowers. Transplant in spring and prune closely.

- M. acuminata.** Cucumber Tree. (35 ft.) One of the largest Magnolias, of very rapid growth, forming a pyramidal tree of much beauty; flowers yellowish-white, expanding in latter May. America. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.
- M. conspicua.** Chinese White. (15 ft.) Greatly esteemed for its abundant pure white flowers, expanding before the leaves in April. A large specimen is then worth going miles to see. China. \$1.50 each.
- M. Fraseri.** Ear-leaved Magnolia. (40 ft.) A large tree of much beauty, bearing creamy white deliciously fragrant flowers in early May. Bears large rose-colored seed pods in autumn. America. \$1.

Magnolia glauca. Sweet Bay. (15 ft.) A small tree common in the swamps of New Jersey; nearly evergreen. Thrives very well on upland soil, and is esteemed for its delicate, white, sweet-scented flowers, appearing in June and filling all the surrounding neighborhood with fragrance. America. \$1.

M. Lenne. Red-flowering Magnolia. (20 ft.) A desirable sort because of its distinct color and abundant bloom. Usually it bears some flowers throughout the summer. A hybrid species. \$1.50 each.

M. hypoleuca. (40 ft.) From Japan. A stately ornamental tree with large leaves. Good for avenues and streets. Flowers 7 to 8 in. in diameter. \$1.

M. macrophylla. (20 ft.) Makes a good-sized round tree, particularly desirable for its immense leaves and large flowers. Rare and valuable. America. \$1.

M. parviflora. (25 ft.) From Japan. White, fragrant, globular, pendent flowers, with bright pink center. \$1.

M. purpurea. (10 ft.) A large shrub of vigorous stocky growth, and bearing in spring an abundance of purple flowers, and again in autumn a few are expanded. Valuable for planting with shrubs. China. 50c.

M. stellata Halleana. (8 ft.) A dwarf and valuable species; flowers white, semi-double; fragrant. The earliest blooming variety. Japan. \$1.50.

M. Soulangeana. (20 ft.) The best of all the flowering Magnolias; of more vigorous growth and most profuse bloom; flowers large, pink on outside of petals and white within, appearing a little later than *Conspicua*, and before the leaves. Some blooms can be found on a good-sized specimen at any time during the summer, and sometimes enough to be conspicuous. China. \$1.50.

M. tripetala. Umbrella Tree. (25 ft.) A tree of medium size, with large, fresh green leaves, and large white flowers in latter May. The fruit pods of this and the other native Magnolias change to carmine in autumn, and are a marked and beautiful feature. America. 75 cts.

M. Watsoni. (25 ft.) From Japan. Similar to *Parviflora*, except that its flowers are erect and sessile. Both are rare and beautiful. \$1.

MELIA. China Tree

M. Azedarach. (25 ft.) Recently introduced here and of remarkable beauty. Foliage pinnate, shining green and persistent. May not prove hardy. \$1.

MORUS. Mulberry

M., var. Teas' Weeping. (7 ft.) The best dwarf weeping tree; grafted 5 to 6 feet, the branches droop gracefully to the ground. Picturesque and beautiful. \$1.

M. alba, var. Downing's Everbearing. (20 ft.) Leaves larger than others of the species, and producing large black fruit in great abundance throughout nearly the entire summer. 75 cts.

M. Tatarica. Russian Mulberry. (20 ft.) More hardy than the others and bearing an abundance of black fruit. 50 cts.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry.



Flowering Crab.

NEGUNDO. Box Elder

- N. aceroides.** Ash-Leaf Maple. (25 ft.) A native tree with light green foliage and greenish colored smooth bark. Desirable for contrast, and in the west for its extreme hardiness. \$1 each, \$7.50 per 10.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree

- P. imperialis.** (30 ft.) A tree with immense leaves and decidedly tropical appearance, bearing immense panicles of blue trumpet-shaped sweet-scented flowers in June. 75 cts.

PHELLODENDRON. Chinese Cork Tree

- P. amurense.** (40 ft.) A tree of pinnate foliage and spreading habit, much resembling the ash; bearing greenish white flowers in May and brown nearly black berries in autumn. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree; Sycamore

- P. Orientalis.** Oriental Plane. (50 ft.) A lofty, wide-spreading tree of rapid growth, much used in Europe for

avenues in cities, and rapidly gaining popularity here for the same purpose. Bears transplanting well, is comparatively free from insect pests and can be supplied in quantity at very moderate prices. \$1 each, \$7.50 per 10.

POPULUS. Poplar

- P. alba.** Silver Poplar. (50 ft.) A rapid-growing, conspicuous tree of great beauty on account of its foliage, which is abundant, dark green above and silvery beneath. Its one serious drawback is its tendency to sucker from the root. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

var. Bolleana. (30 ft.) Of erect pyramidal growth; leaves with the same markings as the parent. A tree of distinct and striking character. 75 cts.

- P. fastigiata.** Lombardy Poplar. (60 ft.) Well known, and when well developed a striking tree anywhere, and in certain situations invaluable. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

- P. monilifera.** Carolina Poplar. (50 ft.) Of strong, rapid growth, handsome green foliage, and while young of good habit and character, but is not an enduring tree; is much

planted where quick effects are wanted. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

- var. Van Geertii.** Golden Poplar. (25 ft.) Foliage decidedly golden-tinted throughout the summer, and useful for contrasts. 75 cts.

PTELEA. Hop Tree

- P. trifoliata.** (12 ft.) A small shrubby tree, bearing clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in autumn. 50 cts.

var. aurea. Golden Hop Tree. (12 ft.) Same as the above, but with golden-colored foliage. 50 cts.

PYRUS. Flowering Apple

- P. Malus Parkmanni.** Parkman's Flowering Crab. (20 ft.) The best flowering apple, bearing about May 1 an abundance of rosy pink flowers, in bunches, on long stems. The leaves are a shining green, long and narrow. A most lovely little tree at all times, but a sight of one in bloom will linger in the memory always. 50 cts.

PYRUS. Mountain Ash

P. Aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. (20 ft.) Handsome small tree, with pinnate foliage and bearing clusters of bright red berries in fall. 75 cts.

var. pendula. Weeping Mountain Ash. (10 ft.) Grafted 5 to 6 feet high, forms a spreading tree of much beauty. 75 cts.

var. quercifolia. Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash. (20 ft.) Habit pyramidal, with deeply lobed oak-like leaves, green above and pubescent underneath. 75 cts.

QUERCUS. Oak

Possibly no other species of tree equals the Oak in all its characteristics; certainly none compare with it in enduring majesty. No tree is better suited for avenues on extensive places and for this purpose it is steadily gaining ground in cities as well, though its complete adaptability is by no means established. The large-growing sorts, given room for development, have no equals for lawns, and where natural conditions exist no mistake will be made by planting it. Prune severely when transplanting.

Q. alba. White Oak. (50 ft.) A noble and enduring tree of great beauty. Requires a large space for proper development. \$1 each.

Q. Cerris. Turkey Oak. (30 ft.) Medium size; thick dense growth; foliage green until killed by frost. Very handsome and attractive. 75 cts.

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. (40 ft.) Makes a large shapely tree, especially attractive in autumn, when the leaves change to a bright scarlet. \$1.

Q. macrocarpa. Mossy Cup Oak. (40 ft.) A very beautiful tree, of massive open growth and large, heavy leaves. Acorns form in a mossy cup. \$1.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. (40 ft.) Perhaps the most beautiful of all the Oaks, but not the most enduring; leaves deep green and finely divided; grown singly, it should be allowed to branch to the ground. Makes a fine avenue tree. \$1.

Q. robur. English Oak. (40 ft.) Leaves long and much divided, retaining their green color until killed by heavy frosts; makes a round, symmetrical head, and will thrive near the sea. Planted close makes a good hedge. \$1.

Q. robur concordia. Golden Oak. (25 ft.) A rare sort with golden yellow foliage in spring and early summer. Perhaps the best golden-colored foliage tree extant. \$1.50.

var. purpurea. Purple Oak. (30 ft.) Similar to *Q. robur concordia*, except the color of the foliage, which is dark and constant. Good for contrast. \$1.50.

Q., var. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Oak. (35 ft.) Medium size and erect habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. \$1.

RHUS. Sumac

R. cotinus. Purple Fringe. (10 ft.) The well-known Smoke Tree; of small size, round, glossy foliage. The seed vessels are of a reddish purple, borne in great profusion. 50 cts.

R. glabra laciniata. Cut-Leaved Sumach. (5 ft.) A beautiful shrub or small tree, with large leaves, deeply and finely cut, with a drooping graceful habit. Leaves assume a gorgeous crimson color in autumn. 50 cts.



Pyramidal Oak.



Linden. (See opposite page.)

Rhus typhina. Staghorn Sumach. (10 ft.) A small shrubby tree of irregular form and conspicuous autumn fruit and foliage.

var. laciniata. Cut-Leaved Staghorn Sumach. (10 ft.) A charming sort, with very finely cut, almost fern-like leaves. A recent introduction of surpassing beauty. \$2.

SALISBURIA. Maidenhair Tree

S. adiantifolia. (40 ft.) From Japan. Of large growth and columnar shape. Leaves of a light green and leathery texture, changing to yellow in autumn. Has no insect enemies and is winning popularity for city streets. 75 cts.

SALIX. Willow

S. Babylonica. Weeping Willow. (35 ft.) A well-known and particularly graceful tree; indispensable in all plantations. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

var. Solomoni. Solomon's Weeping Willow. (40 ft.) More upright than the preceding, although of decided pendulous habit, and is more hardy. 75 cts.

S. Babylonica Thurlowi. (30 ft.) A recently introduced sort of reputed iron-clad hardiness and good pendulous habit. 75 cts.

S. caprea pendula. Kilmarnock Willow. (6 ft.) The best known dwarf weeping tree, and very popular. 50 cts.

S. pentandra. Laurel-leaved. (25 ft.) Foliage bright shining green, adherent in late autumn. Should be allowed to branch to the ground. A valuable sea-shore tree. 50 cts.

S. purpurea, var. pendula. Fountain Willow. (8 ft.) A dwarf species native of Europe, having very long, slender branches and narrow leaves. Grafted five feet high it makes a conspicuous and handsome weeping dwarf tree. \$1.

S. rosmarinifolia. Rosemary Willow. (8 ft.) Grafted 5 feet high makes a handsome dwarf ornamental tree, with light green foliage and slender twigs. 75 cts.

S. vitellina. Golden Willow. (20 ft.) Bark of a bright golden color; especially attractive in winter. 50 cts.

SOPHORA

S. japonica. (30 ft.) A tree quite rare and of distinct character, bearing abundant racemes of yellowish white flowers in August when almost no other tree is in bloom. Foliage good and abundant. Conspicuous in winter because of its dark green bark. 75 cts.

TAXODIUM. Cypress

T. distichum. Deciduous Cypress. (40 ft.) Of rapid pyramidal growth. Foliage delicate and graceful. Will thrive in wet soil, or will do well on upland. Furnishes the well-known cypress lumber. 50 cts.

var. pendulum. (30 ft.) Just imported and very rare. Form and foliage like the preceding, but the stiff formal outline is transformed by its delicate pendent sprays into a veritable fountain of beauty. \$1.50.

TILIA. Linden, or Lime

T. Americana. American Linden. (50 ft.) A rapid growing native tree of large size. Large heart-shaped leaves and fragrant flowers. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

T. Europæa. European Linden. (40 ft.) Makes a compact, erect growth, but not so rapid or large as the American variety. Leaves smaller and flowers fragrant. \$1.

var. argentea. Silver-Leaved Linden. (40 ft.) A tree of large size and symmetrical habit. Leaves green

above and silvery white beneath, giving the tree distinct character; leaves adherent until late autumn. A valuable tree. \$1.

var. argentea pendula. Weeping Linden. (30 ft.) A fine large weeping tree. Habit and appearance of foliage similar to *Argentea*, but branches pendent and graceful. \$1.50.

var. dasystyla. (30 ft.) A vigorous growing tree with bright yellow bark; foliage darker than the common variety. Rare and valuable. \$1.

var. laciniata rubra. Red Cut-Leaved Linden. (25 ft.) A beautiful and distinct variety. Leaves deeply and finely cut. Twigs bright red. \$1.

ULMUS. Elm

U. Americana. American Elm. (50 ft.) A large, lofty growing tree, the limbs of which droop in wide sweeping curves that are particularly attractive and graceful. The best avenue tree. It has fallen under a cloud in recent years because of the depredations of the elm beetle, but there are signs that this insect has nearly run its course. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

U. montana. Scotch Elm. (50 ft.) A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and attractive foliage. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

var. Camperdownii. Camperdown Weeping Elm. (10 ft.) Grafted 6 to 7 feet high this forms one of the most distinct and picturesque drooping trees. Growth luxuriant; leaves large, dark green and glossy. \$1.



Camperdown Weeping Elm.

List of Trees for Avenue or Street Planting

Suitable also for the lawn where there is sufficient space. Described in their places in the catalogue.

DECIDUOUS TREES

- Acer dasycarpum* (Silver Maple).
 " *var. Wierii* (Wier's Silver Maple).
 " *platanoides* (Norway Maple).
 " *Pseudo-platanus* (Sycamore Maple).
 " *rubrum* (Red Maple).
 " *saccharinum* (Sugar Maple).
Æsculus Hippocastanum (English Horse-Chestnut).
Ailanthus glandulosa (Ailanthus).
Catalpa speciosa (Catalpa).
Fraxinus Americana (American White Ash).
Gymnocladus (Kentucky Coffee Tree).
Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum).
Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree).
Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree).
Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane).
Populus fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar).
 " *monilifera* (Carolina Poplar).
Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak).
 " *palustris* (Pin Oak).
Salisburia adiantifolia (Maidenhair).
Tilia Americana (American Linden).
 " *Europæa* (European Linden).
 " *argentea* (Silver-Leaved Linden).
 " *dasystyla* (Lime Tree).
Ulmus Americana (American Elm).
 " *montana* (Scotch Elm).

WEeping TREES

- Acer dasycarpum Wierii* (Wier's Maple).
Betula alba laciniata (Cut-Leaved Birch).
 " *var. Youngii* (Young's Weeping Birch).
Cerasus rosea pendula (Weeping Cherry).
Cornus florida pendula (Weeping Dogwood). Dwarf.
Fagus sylvatica pendula (Weeping Beech).
Glyptostrobus sinensis pendula (Weeping Cypress).
Morus (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). Dwarf.
Pyrus aucuparia pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash).
Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow).

- Salix caprea pendula* (Kilmarnock Willow).
Syringa Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Lilac). See Shrubs.
Taxodium distichum (Deciduous Cypress).
Ulmus (Camperdown Elm).

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL FRUITED TREES

- Æsculus* (Horse-Chestnut).
Amygdalus (Peach). In variety.
Catalpa (Indian Bean or Catalpa).
Cerasus (Cherry). In variety.
Cercis (Judas).
Cladrastis tinctoria (Yellow Wood).
Cornus (Dogwood).
Cratægus (Hawthorn). In variety.
Cytisus (Laburnum).
Laurus (Spicewood).
Magnolia (Magnolia). In variety.
Pyrus (Mountain Ash).

TREES WITH COLORED FOLIAGE

- Acer platanoides Reitenbachii* (purple).
 " *var. Schwedlerii* (purple).
 " *Japonicum aureum* (yellow).
 " *polymorphum atropurpureum* (pur.).
 " *var. atropurpureum dissectum* (purple).
 " *var. sanguineum* (red).
 " *pseudo-platanus purpurea* (purple)

- Betula alba purpurea* (purple).
Fagus sylvatica purpurea (purple).
Populus Van Geertii (yellow).
Ptelea trifoliata aurea (yellow).
Quercus robur concordia (yellow).
 " *purpurea* (purple).

TREES WITH BRIGHT-COLORED BARK IN WINTER

- Acer striatum*.
Betula alba, in variety.
Salix vitellina.
 " *var. Britzensis*.
Tilia, in variety.



A Bed of Ghent Azaleas.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Pruning

The practice of indiscriminate trimming of shrubs in winter should be discouraged, since by doing so you will in most sorts cut away the flower-bearing wood, and when the season of bloom is come suffer disappointment in consequence.

The early April, May and June shrubs are of this character, and what pruning they receive should be made after the period of bloom.

The late summer and fall blooming species bear flowers on wood of the same season's growth, and the more of this you have the greater the amount of bloom. Severe winter pruning tends, for a time at least, to encourage strong new growth, though unquestionably it tends too, to lower vitality, and should not therefore be practiced continually.

Indeed, the object of pruning should be chiefly to accentuate the beauties of natural forms, which are always best, and should as much as possible be sought for. To this end thin judiciously and cut back sparingly, remembering to do this at the seasons and for the reasons stated. It is better in small places to use small and dwarf shrubs and allow free development, rather than the large-growing sorts that, to be kept within bounds, must suffer mutilation and disfigurement.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond

Amygdalus. (2 to 3 ft.) Pink and White. The long shoots of this shrub are full of double rose-like blooms; very conspicuous and attractive. 35 cts.

ANDROMEDA

A. Mariana. (2 ft.) A beautiful species, bearing a profusion of white waxy flowers along the whole length of the shoots in early June. 35 cts. (For evergreen sorts see Evergreen Shrubs.)

AZALEA. False Honeysuckle

A. Amœna. (See Evergreen shrubs.)

A. calendulacea. Flame Colored Azalea. (3 to 4 ft.) Native of the Southern Alleghenies. Blooms in latter part of May. 35 cts.

A. mollis. Chinese Azalea. (2 to 3 ft.)

A most desirable and attractive dwarf shrub, bearing an abundance of large, bright red and yellow blossoms, and varying shades of same in May. In masses they are most gorgeous; entirely hardy. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

A. nudiflora. Wood Honeysuckle. (3 to 4 ft.) A common native shrub of great beauty, bearing a profusion of pink blossoms about the middle of May. 35c.

A. Pontica. Ghent Azalea. (2 to 3 ft.) Better known than Mollis, but in no wise superior, except perhaps, in affording a greater range of coloring, running from cream color through yellow and orange to scarlet. Suited for planting in the foreground of the Rhododendron bed. \$1 each, \$7.50 per 10.



Japanese Berberry.

Azalea vaseyi, or **Rhododendron vaseyii**. (10 ft.) A new plant from the southern Alleghenies now being introduced. Is entirely hardy, and bears in June a profusion of delicate pink flowers. Charms all who see it. 75 cts.

A. viscosa. Sweet Honeysuckle. (3 to 4 ft.) Another neglected native shrub of much beauty; bears in June pure white, exceedingly fragrant flowers. 35 cts.

BACCHARIS

B. halimifolia. (3 to 5 ft.) A valuable shrub for the seashore, as it grows naturally near the sea. 35 cts.

BERBERIS. Berberry

B. Thunbergii. Japanese Berberry. (4 to 5 ft.) Of very dense, dwarf, spreading habit. Foliage neat and abundant, coloring gorgeously in autumn. One of the very best shrubs extant; makes an excellent ornamental hedge. Scarlet fruit adherent nearly all winter. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.

B. vulgaris. Common Berberry. (4 to 5 ft.) Of erect growth and with prickly stems, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May. Fruit purplish-red, abundant and adherent. Makes a good hedge. 35 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$10 per 100.

var. purpurea. (1 to 5 ft.) A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stem, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in May and reddish purple fruit in autumn. Adherent nearly all winter. 35 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$10 per 100.

CALICARPA

C. purpurea. (4 ft.) A dwarf shrub, bearing small, light purple flowers in May, followed in autumn by violet-purple berries in great profusion and of striking beauty. 35 cts.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea Tree

C. arborescens. June. Showy, small yellow flowers. Dark green wood and neat foliage. 50 cts.

CATALPA. Chinese Catalpa

C. Bungei. 6 ft.) A rapid-growing dense, round-headed tree of dwarf character, with large heart-shaped leaves. As a shrub, conspicuous and effective. 50 cts. (See also trees.)

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub

C. floridus. Pineapple Shrub. (5 ft.) Well known and prized for its brown, fragrant flowers in May; the whole plant is aromatic. 35c. each, \$2 per 10.

CARYOPTERIS. Blue Spirea

C. mastacanthus. (2 to 3 ft.) A new late-blooming shrub, recently introduced as the Blue Spirea, which name is incorrect, as it does not belong to the Spirea family. It is, however, a most desirable novelty, bearing in the axil of each leaf a bunch of bright blue flowers. Flowers through September and October. Plant of dwarf habit. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

CEANOTHUS. Jersey Tea

- C. Americanus.** (3 ft.) A dwarf shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers in panicles in June. Is especially suited for woodland borders. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

CEPHALANTHUS

- C. occidentalis.** (5 ft.) A good sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers in July. Delights in a wet soil but will thrive on upland. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe

- C. Virginica.** (8 to 10 ft.) Another very desirable large-growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers in latter May. Its purple fruit, too, is highly ornamental, as is also its deep lustrous green foliage. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush

- C. alnifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) A native shrub, bearing profusely spikes of yellowish white-scented flowers in August. 35 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna

- C. arborescens.** (6 to 8 ft.) A large-growing shrub, bearing yellow pea-shaped flowers in early June, followed by large, inflated seed pods. 35 cts.

COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern

- C. asplenifolia.** (2 to 3 ft.) A native shrub, with aromatic, fern-like foliage. Grows and thrives in poor dry soils and open woodlands. 35c.

CORCHORUS. Kerria

- C. Japonica.** (4 to 5 ft.) Of spreading habit. Flowers yellow, abundant in May, and intermittent through the season. 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

var. variegata. (2 to 3 ft.) A delicate twigged, dwarf shrub, with white and green variegated leaves and single pale yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

CORNUS. Dogwood

- C. alternifolia.** Blue Dogwood. (6 ft.) Another native plant, quite distinct, which forms a large shrub or small tree. The peculiar arrangement of the

branches gives the shrub a tabular or flattened aspect. The bark is greenish, striped with white; the fruit is deep blue. 25 cts.

- C. alba.** Red Twigged Dogwood. (5 ft.) Flowers white, in June. It is valued chiefly for its blood-red bark in winter, and is highly ornamental and effective. To secure the vivid color the plant must be severely pruned; indeed, for this purpose it is best to cut it down annually in early spring. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

- C. sanguinea variegata.** White variegated Dogwood. (2 to 3 ft.) Of dwarf habit and very conspicuous with its variegated foliage and blood-red bark. 35 cts.

- C. Sibirica.** (5 to 6 ft.) This species does not differ greatly from *C. alba*. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

- C. Spæthi.** Golden-Leaved Dogwood. (2 to 3 ft.) Similar to *C. sanguinea variegata*, except in this we have yellow instead of white variegation. The markings of both are constant during the summer. 35 cts. (For other *Cornus* see *Deciduous Trees*.)

CORYLUS. Hazel Nut

- C. Americana.** American Hazel Nut. (5 to 6 ft.) A large shrub, bearing small sweet nuts. 35 cts.

- C. Avellana.** European Hazel Nut. (5 to 6 ft.) 35 cts.



Sweet Pepper Bush.



Flowering Dogwood. (See page 19.)

Corylus Avellana purpurea. Purple Hazel Nut. (5 to 6 ft.) Leaves, when first expanded, a deep purple, fading as the season advances to a lighter tint. Valuable for making color effects among large shrubs. 50 cts.

CYDONIA. Japan Quince

C. Japonica. (4 to 5 ft.) An old favorite. The plant in early spring is enveloped in bloom of a rich red color. Its only drawback is its liability to scale infestation. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

DAPHNE

D. Cneorum. (See Evergreen Shrubs).

D. Genkwa. Japan Daphne. A beautiful slender, upright growing shrub, with numerous long, downy twigs, which in early spring, before the leaves appear, bear violet-colored, fragrant tubular flowers. \$1.

D. Mezereum album. (4 ft.) A beautiful and sweet-scented flowering shrub. The white flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of spring. 35 cts.

DESMODIUM

D. Penduliflorum. (3 ft.) A fine late September blooming shrub, bearing abundant sprays of rose-colored flowers. A most showy plant at any season, but its late blooming qualities make it particularly desirable. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

DEUTZIA

An elegant species of strong, erect-growing shrubs, except the dwarf sort, *D. gracilis*. They bear numerous elongated clusters of white and pinkish white flowers in May.

D. crenata, fl. pl. Double Pink Deutzia. (6 ft.) Flowers double and distinctly marked on the outside of the petals with pink or red stripes. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

var. candidissima. Double White Deutzia. (6 ft.) Flowers very double and snow white. 35 cts.

var. Pride of Rochester. Flowers a few days before the preceding. Is very double, floriferous, and the petals only faintly tinged with rose. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

D. gracilis. Of dwarf and bushy habit, bearing racemes of pure white drooping flowers. An elegant shrub. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

DIERVILLA

D. trifida. (3 ft.) A dwarf native shrub bearing terminal loose heads of yellow flowers in June. 35c. See also Weigela.

ELEAGNUS. Silver Thorn

E. Longipes. Silver Thorn. (5 to 6 ft.) Of dwarf spreading habit. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; flowers yellow; fruit bright red, covered with small white dots. Fruit abundant and edible. Highly ornamental and recommended. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Tree

- E. Europæus.** European Burning Bush. (6 to 8 ft.) A shrubby tree, well-known and valued for its ornamental fruit, which is adherent nearly all winter. 50 cts. each.

EXOCHORDA

- E. Grandiflora.** (6 to 7 ft.) A beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, covering the bush about the middle of May. Makes a good specimen shrub. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

- F. Fortuneii.** Golden Bell. (6 to 7 ft.) Bears golden-yellow flowers in great abundance before the leaves expand in early spring. Habit pendent and graceful. 35 cts.
- F. suspensa.** Weeping Forsythia. (4 to 5 ft.) Growth more delicate and slender than the preceding, and habit more pendent. Graceful and beautiful. 35c.
- F. viridissima.** (5 to 6 ft.) Robust grower; habit straggling; flowers and bark of more intense color. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel

- H. Virginiana.** (6 to 7 ft.) A curious and interesting shrub of large growth, bearing ribbons of bright yellow blossoms in late autumn when the leaves are falling. Has large rounded leaves of a delicate golden-green tint, changing to a full yellow in autumn. 50 cts.

HIBISCUS. Rose of Sharon; Althea

- H. Syriacus.** (6 to 8 ft.) Well-known and valuable shrubs for their abundant and continuous bloom through August and September. As they bloom on new wood only must be trimmed in winter. Flowers pink, purple, red and white, and in varying shades, single and double. We enumerate some of the best but not all the sorts we grow. 25 to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$3.50 per 10, \$10 to \$20 per 100; tree form, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

Amarinthe. Dark double red.

Boule de feu. Double red; strong grower.

Compte de Hainault
Double pink; good.

Cœrulea. Single blue; distinct and fine.

Elegantissima. Double pink, shaded white.

Joan of Arc. Pure double white.

Leopoldii. Light pink.

Ordens. Double red.

Pompon Rouge. Double red.

Hibiscus pulcherrima. Double pink, dark center.

Totus albus. Pure single white.

Variegatus. Double purple; variegated, foliage constant and where such foliage is wanted the best plant for the purpose extant.

Variegatus Meehani. Exactly like the preceding except the flowers are single and expand fully.

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens. (4 to 5 ft.) An American shrub bearing corymbs of white flowers in latter June. 35 cts.

H. Hortensia. (2 to 3 ft.) Large dark green leaves; massive globular heads of rose-colored and blue flowers; not entirely hardy. 35 cts.

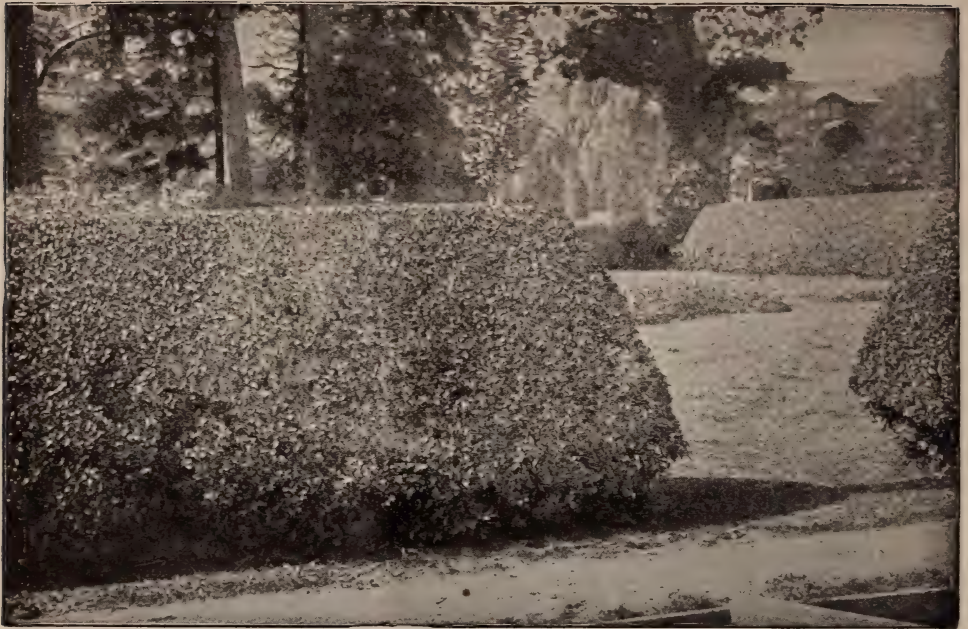
H. Otaksa. (2 to 3 ft.) Foliage deep green; flowers rose-colored in immense trusses in July. Requires protection in winter. 35 cts.

H. paniculata. Panicked Hydrangea. (5 ft.) A vigorous Japanese shrub, bearing long loose panicles of white flowers in July. Conspicuous and beautiful. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

H., var. grandiflora. (4 to 6 ft.) The well-known and popular Hydrangea, bearing immense pyramidal panicles of flowers from August to frost. Flowers very lasting, at first white, changing to rose color with age. Prune severely in winter. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.



Deutzia Gracilis. (See preceding page.)



California Privet.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort

- H. densiflorum.** Shrubby St. John's Wort. (3 to 4 ft.) A species with large clusters of yellow flowers appearing in July and continuing for a long time. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.
- H. Moserianum.** (2 ft.) A shrub of dwarf habit, recently introduced, and valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom; flowers very large, rich yellow, from July to late fall. Cut back severely in late winter. 35 cts. each, \$2 per 10.
- H. aureum.** (3 ft.) An upright, hardy shrub in this locality, bearing a great profusion of golden yellow flowers in latter summer which continue a long time. Very showy. 35 cts.

ITEA

- I. Virginica.** (3 to 4 ft.) A pretty native shrub; quite rare, bearing white flowers in June. Valuable for its rich coloring in autumn. 35 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

JASMINUM

- J. nudiflorum.** (3 to 4 ft.) A small slender shrub bearing yellow flowers in March or April or even earlier, if the weather is very mild. Of twining habit and will cover a trellis. 35 cts.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

- L. Ibota.** Japan Privet. (6 to 7 ft.) Very highly recommended, and a distinct and valuable sort. Said to be very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

L. Ibota Amurense. Amoor River Privet.

(6 ft.) Popular in the south and said to be entirely hardy, but some procured from different places and tested here proves it much inferior in all respects to the common ovalifolium. 25c.

var. media. (2 ft.) A very compact, dwarf-growing variety, especially suited for small places. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

var. ovalifolium. California Privet. (6 to 7 ft.) The well-known variety so extensively used for hedging. Makes a fine large specimen shrub, bearing white odoriferous flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$3 to \$10 per 100.

var. tricolor. (4 to 5 ft.) A variety of the above beautifully marked yellow, white and green. Colors permanent and very ornamental. 35 cts.

var. vulgare. European Privet. (5 to 6 ft.) Leaves dark green and smaller than Ovalifolium. Habit more spreading. Makes a good hedge, although for this purpose inferior to the California Privet. 35 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

- L. Alberti.** Siberian Honeysuckle. (3 ft.) Leaves very narrow and long, of a blue tint, borne on slender drooping branches. Makes a small and pretty rounded plant of pendulous habit crowned in latter June with a great profusion of delicate, exceedingly fragrant pink flowers. Rare and most desirable. 35 cts.

Lonicera fragrantissima. (4 to 5 ft.)

An irregular spreading shrub, bearing in great profusion pinkish white, exceedingly fragrant flowers very early in spring. Nearly evergreen habit. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

L. Morrowi. (5 ft.) A new sort from Japan, bearing cream white flowers, followed later by a great profusion of amber and red fruit, which is its crowning autumn glory. 25 cts.

L. Tartarica. Upright Honeysuckle. (5 to 6 ft.) In colors of pink, red and white; very handsome and attractive shrubs in flower and fruit, and deserving more extensive use everywhere. 35 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

MYRICA. Bayberry

M. cerifera. Candleberry, or Wax Myrtle.

A handsome, dense-growing shrub of rounded habit, with rich, dark green, persistent foliage. A shrub thriving in the poorest soils and most exposed situations. 25 cts.

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut

P. macrostachya. (6 to 7 ft.) Irregular habit; from the apex of each shoot a panicle of white flowers is produced in July. Very attractive and ornamental. 35 cts.

PÆONIA

P. Moutan. Tree Pæony. (2 ft.) Of very slow growth, but hardy and enduring; flowers rosy pink, large and attractive. Plant in rich soil. \$1. Named sorts \$1.50 and \$2 each.

PHILADELPHUS

P. coronarius. Mock Orange. (5 to 6 ft.) Well known, and valuable for its sweet-scented white flowers in June. 35 cts. \$2 per 10.

var. aureus. Golden Syringa. (3 to 4 ft.) Habit dwarf and compact; foliage bright golden and enduring. Very desirable. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

P. Gordonianus. (8 ft.) July. A very late bloomer, and valuable for this quality. Large, fragrant flowers. 35c.

P. grandiflorus. (6 to 8 ft.) A large flowered strong growing sort. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil

P. fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil. A native shrubby species, of erect habit, very compact, and with long, silky, pubescent leaves. The flowers are pretty, of a bright yellow color, and are quite showy when the plants are massed together. 25 cts. each.

PRINOS. Black Alder

P. verticillatus. (5 to 6 ft.) A fine native shrub, particularly attractive in late fall and during most of the winter, on account of its abundant bright red berries. 35 cts.

PRUNUS. Plum

P. Pissardi. Purple-Leaved Plum. (6 to 8 ft.) The best purple-leaved plant we have, the color being intense and enduring; flowers white in April, followed later by edible fruit. Can be trained as a small tree if desired. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

P. triloba. Double Flowering Plum. (4 to 5 ft.) This is planted for its large, double pink flowers, which are among the first in May. 35 cts.

RHODODENDRON. Canadian Rhodora

R. rhodora. (2 to 4 ft.) May. A pretty shrub growing wild over New England. Its attractive, rose-colored flowers come before the leaves. Glauous foliage. 50 cts.

RHODOTYPOS

R. kerrioides. (4 to 5 ft.) A new shrub, bearing conspicuous white flowers on the ends of the twigs; blooms open about the middle of May, and continuously for a long time thereafter. Most desirable. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

RHUS. Sumach

(See Deciduous Trees.)



Mock Orange.

RIBES. Currant

- R. aureum.** Yellow-Flowering Currant. (4 to 5 ft.) Flowers yellow, with pink stamens and sweet-scented. Very good habit. 35 cts.
- R. sanguineum.** (4 to 5 ft.) Blooms abundantly in May, bearing bright pink, almost carmine flowers. Fruit of this and the preceding edible and liked by many. 35 cts.

ROBINIA. Rose Acacia

- R. hispida.** (2 to 3 ft.) Valued for its beautiful clusters of rose-colored flowers which expand in May, and are quite enduring. Habit of plant irregular and spreading from the root. 35 cts.

ROSA. Rose

- R. lucida.** (3 to 4 ft.) A native sort of rather dwarf habit. Bears rosy pink, single flowers in early June, and red fruit in the fall. Showy in masses on the borders of a wood. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.
- R. multiflora.** (6 ft.) Of very robust habit, making long, arching canes. Covered in June with white fragrant flowers, followed by scarlet hips adherent all winter. 25 cts.
- R. rubiginosa.** (5 ft.) The well-known Sweetbrier. The whole plant exhales a delightful fragrance. 25 cts.
- R. rugosa.** Japan Rose. (3 to 4 ft.) We class this among shrubs, for while it will adorn any location, we especially recommend it for the shrubbery border. Its vigorous, robust habit, handsome foliage and flowers, especially recommend it. The last possess

Japan Rose (*Rosa rugosa*).

a delightful fragrance, and are followed by large, bright hips, that prolong the attraction of the plant well into the winter. Hardy everywhere and should be planted by everybody. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$15 per 100.

var. alba. (3 to 4 ft.) Similar in all respects to the preceding except in color of flowers, which are pure white. 35 cts.

R. setigera. (6 ft.) Prairie Rose. Of most vigorous growth and clean, healthy foliage, bearing in July a profusion of delicate pink single flowers. 35c.

R. Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. A creeping sort, with small, dark green and shining leaves. Flowers single, white, with prominent yellow stamens. Good for covering banks, rocks or similar places. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$12 per 100. (We offer, too, many hybrids of Wichuraiana.)

SAMBUCUS. Elder

- S. canadensis.** American Elder. Although a common wayside shrub, it is well deserving of a place in the larger cultivated plantations. The great cymes of snow-white flowers are exceedingly showy and the autumn display of deep purplish fruit is likewise attractive. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.
- S. nigra aurea.** Golden Elder. (4 to 5 ft.) Foliage bright golden yellow, much used for color effect in shrubberies, and very desirable. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

SPIREA

- S. arguta.** (2 to 3 ft.) Of dwarf habit, with clear white flowers in early spring. Foliage very attractive, and habit graceful. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.
- S. Billardi.** (5 to 6 ft.) Bright rosy pink flowers in terminal spikes, from July to October. 25 cts.
- S. Bumalda.** (2 to 3 ft.) Dwarf habit, bearing numerous flat heads of rosy pink flowers from June until autumn is well advanced. To have good blooms, cut away all fading flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.
- var. Anthony Waterer.** (2 to 3 ft.) Identical in all respects with the preceding, except the flowers, which are deep pink, very showy and attractive. Further observation satisfies us that this is the best all summer blooming dwarf shrub in cultivation. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.
- S. callosa alba.** (2 to 3 ft.) A variety similar in growth and habit to the preceding, but bearing pure white flowers. 25 cts.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Spirea callosa rosea superba. (3 ft.) Of dwarf habit, the terminal shoots and leaves having a rosy tint, and bearing flowers of similar color in flattened heads in July. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

S., opulifolia. (5 to 6 ft.) A vigorous, upright shrub, bearing white flowers in flat heads in latter May. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

var. aurea. (6 to 7 ft.) A vigorous golden-leaved variety, bearing white flowers in flat heads in early June. Foliage very attractive in early summer. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

S. prunifolia. Bridal Wreath. (4 to 5 ft.) Bears handsome double white flowers all along the branches in early spring before the leaves are expanded. Foliage colors finely in autumn. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

S. Reevesii. (4 to 5 ft.) Bears beautiful white flowers in clusters about June 1. There is a single- and double-flowering variety. Both are desirable. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

S. salicifolia. Willow-leaved Spirea. (5 ft.) A free-growing native species, with crowded panicles of pinkish white flowers in July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

S. Thunbergii. (3 to 4 ft.) Of dwarf, weeping habit; very graceful; single white flowers before the leaves expand in early spring, distributed all over the plant. Autumnal coloring particularly good. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

S. tomentosa. (3 to 4 ft.) Midsummer blooming variety, bearing pink flowers in panicles. 25 cts.

S. Van Houttei. (4 to 5 ft.) Habit of plant graceful, bearing white flowers in great abundance in latter May. One of the best. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

STEPHANANDRA

S. flexuosa. (3 to 4 ft.) A new shrub of compact growth, with small, hawthorn-like leaves. Foliage of good color, delicate, with extremely pretty white flowers in June. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

STUARTIA. American Camellia

S. Virginica. (5 ft.) An exceedingly rare and beautiful native shrub, bearing in June lovely white flowers with purple stamens. 50 cts.

STYRAX

S. Japonica. (6 to 8 ft.) A shrub or small tree of elegant form and habit, bearing white bell-shaped flowers all along the branches, and pendent on long pedicels. Very showy. 25 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry

S. racemosus. Snowberry. (3 to 4 ft.) Much valued for its white berries borne abundantly in autumn. Especially conspicuous in masses. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

var. vulgaris. Red-Fruited Snowberry. (4 to 5 ft.) Fruit not so large as the preceding, but more abundant. Habit of plant graceful. 35 cts.



Syringa, or Lilac.

SYRINGA. Lilac

- S. Amurensis pendula.** Weeping Lilac. A form of distinct character, with long, pendent branches, bearing a profusion of white fragrant flowers later than the common lilac. Grafted high it is picturesque and beautiful. 50 cts. to \$1.
- S. Japonica.** Japan Lilac. (10 ft.) Found on the mountains of Japan, where it attains a height of 25 or 30 feet, with a stem 12 inches in diameter. Leaves large, deep glossy green; large clusters of elegant fragrant flowers appear late in the season. Quite hardy here. 50 cts.
- S. persica.** Persian Lilac, Purple. (5 to 6 ft.) A profuse and early blooming sort, bearing light purple flowers. Valuable. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.
- var. alba.** (5 to 6 ft.) Same habit and form as the preceding, but almost white flowers. 35c. each, \$2.50 per 10.
- var. Rothamagensis.** (6 to 7 ft.) Beautiful, reddish purple, large, fine and free blooming. One of the very best. 50 cts.
- S. villosa.** Hairy-Leaved Lilac. (5 ft.) One of the newer species quite distinct from the older Lilacs. Foliage large, not unlike that of the White Fringe. Flowers later than the others, rosy pink, and in large panicles. A very desirable species. 35 cts.
- S. vulgaris.** Purple Lilac. (6 to 8 ft.) Known everywhere and valued for its abundant sweet-scented flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$12 per 100.
- var. alba.** White Lilac. (5 to 6 ft.) The white flowering variety; not so strong a grower as the purple. 35 cts.

- S. vulgaris, Charles X.** An old Lilac, but still in demand for its abundance of large panicles of reddish purple flowers. 35 cts.
- var. Marie LeGraye.** (5 ft.) Large panicles of large, fragrant white flowers. Much used for forcing. 35 cts.
- var. rubra de Marly.** Similar in growth to the Common Lilac, with purplish flowers. Used for forcing by the Parisian florists. 35 cts.
- var. Souvenir de la Spæth.** (6 to 7 ft.) The most distinct and beautiful of all the Lilacs; panicles immense and very compact; florets very large, deep purplish red. 50 cts.
- var. Virginalis.** (6 to 7 ft.) Very large panicles of pure white flowers; new, and a decided acquisition. 50 cts.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

Tall shrubs, native of the eastern hemisphere, but generally hardy in America, especially near the sea, where they thrive exceptionally well. Leaves bright green in color, small and delicate. Flowers pink or rose-colored, in panicles.

- T. Africana.** Blooms in May; an upright grower. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.
- T. Caspica.** A new importation of straggling habit and foliage of distinctly lighter shade. 25 cts.
- T. Indica.** Pale rose flowers in August. 25 cts.
- T. Odessana.** Another new variety of strong growth and upright habit. 25 cts.

VIBURNUM. Snowball

V. acerifolium. Maple-Leaved Arrow-Wood. (4 ft.) A medium-sized native shrub, with smooth slender branches and ovate, pubescent leaves, 3-lobed and coarsely-toothed. The cymes of white flowers are conspicuous and handsome. 25 cts.

V. cassinoides. Withe Rod. (5 ft.) Another native shrub of medium size, with erect grayish branches, thick, ovate, shining leaves, and large cymes of small, white flowers. The large, fleshy drupe is pink, changing to blue at maturity. Grows mostly in low grounds but succeeds perfectly in high locations. 35 cts.

V. dentatum. Arrow-Wood. (8 ft.) A tall native shrub, with slender branches and smooth twigs. Leaves ovate, coarsely toothed, smooth on both sides. Clusters of fruit very dark blue, almost black. Found in moist soil but will succeed elsewhere. Grows rapidly. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

V. Lantana. (4 to 5 ft.) Leaves heart-shaped, covered with a mealy pubescence beneath. Flowers white in May, followed by pink, red and black fruit with the advancing season. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

V. opulis. High Bush Cranberry. (6 to 7 ft.) An attractive and showy shrub at all times, but particularly in the fall, when covered with its large red berries. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

var. nana. Dwarf Guelder Rose. Makes a round, cushion-like bush, not over 2 feet, and does not flower. Valued for its dwarf aspect. 35 cts.

V. opulis, var. sterilis. Common Snowball. (5 to 6 ft.) A well-known and highly prized shrub for its large balls or masses of sterile white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

V. plicatum. Japan Snowball. (5 to 6 ft.) Of upright, bushy growth, entirely dark green leaves, and large heads of enduring white flowers; superior to the common sort. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

VITEX. Chaste Shrub

V. Agnus-castus. (4 ft.) A valuable shrub for its August and September bloom. Flowers of lilac color in loose panicles. 35 cts.

WEIGELA. Diervilla

W. amabilis. (4 to 5 ft.) A shrub of straggling irregular habit, bearing light pink or nearly white flowers; has the merit of flowering quite abundantly in the fall. 35 cts. each.

var. variegata. (3 to 4 ft.) More dwarf habit than the preceding, and bearing leaves conspicuously variegated with yellow; a desirable shrub. 35 cts.

W. candida. White Weigela. (5 to 6 ft.) Very robust upright habit; flowers creamy white; latter May. 35 cts.

W. floribunda, Eva Rathke. (4 to 5 ft.) Crimson flowers, white stamens; blooms profusely in latter May, and again more sparingly in late summer. Distinct and choice. 35 cts.



Japan Snowball.

- Weigela rosea.** Rosy Weigela. (4 to 5 ft.) Best known and most popular; flowers abundant, rose colored. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$12 per 100.
W. Steltznerii. (4 to 5 ft.) Flowers dark red; distinct. 35 cts.

XANTHOCERAS

- X. sorbifolia.** (5 ft.) A new shrub, rare and choice, bearing white flowers with crimson center in latter May. 35 cts.

XANTHORHIZA

- X. apiifolia.** Yellow Root. (1½ to 2 ft.) A native shrub of neat, dwarf habit, especially suited for borders. Flowers plum-colored, on racemes in May. 25 cts.

SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUIT

Described in their respective places in the catalogue.

Berberis, in variety.	Lonicera, in variety.	Sambucus.
Chionanthus Virginicus.	Prinos.	Symphoricarpus (red and white).
Cornus (Dogwood), in var.	Rhus (Sumach), in variety.	Viburnum, in variety.
Eleagnus longipes.	Ribes (Flowering Currant).	
Euonymus.	Rosa, in variety.	

SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE

Berberis purpurea,	Corylus purpurea,	Prunus Pissardi,
Corchorus,	Elæagnus,	Sambucus nigra aurea,
Cornus (in variety),	Hibiscus variegatus,	Weigela variegata.
	Ligustrum tricolor,	

We cultivate a variety of shrubs in tree form, and in certain locations they produce a very good effect. Among the most satisfactory and best we name

Altheas, Hydrangeas, Lilacs and Privet. 50 cts. to \$1 each



Honeysuckle. (See pages 22 and 39.)

EVERGREENS

It is much to be regretted that the planting of evergreens is so much neglected. They aid materially in giving color to the landscape in winter; are useful for making windbreaks and hedges, and especially for screening unsightly objects from view; and there is, by judicious selection, a fine opportunity to afford pleasing contrasts of color and habit. They are more difficult to transplant than deciduous trees; must be carefully handled, upon no account permitting the roots to become dry. Use water abundantly and tramp the earth on the roots firmly.

Figures in parenthesis indicate about the height of trees at maturity.

Prices noted are for trees of the usual size. Larger and specimen plants at proportionate rates by agreement.

ABIES. Spruce

- A. alba.** White Spruce. (25 ft.) A medium-sized native tree; close, pyramidal growth; foliage bluish gray. 75 cts.
- A. Alcockiana.** Alcock's Spruce. (20 ft.) Of medium size; pyramidal habit, with short leaves, dark green above, glaucous beneath. Rare and valuable. \$1.50.
- A. Douglasii.** Douglas' Spruce. (50 ft.) A large, conical evergreen, with smooth bark and distinctly light green foliage. A valuable tree. \$1.50.
- A. Engelmanni.** (20 ft.) From Colorado. Slow growth; dense; form regular; leaves on the under side of light blue color. Quite rare. \$2.
- A. excelsa.** Norway Spruce. (50 ft.) A well-known and widely distributed evergreen of rapid growth; symmetrical form. Hardy everywhere. Invaluable for windbreaks and hedges. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10, \$30 per 100.
- var. aurea.** (20 ft.) A variety of more dwarf habit and distinctly marked golden foliage. Very distinct and charming. \$1.
- var. Gregoriana.** Gregory's Spruce. (4 ft.) Of dwarf, hemispherical form, dense habit, and dark green foliage. For cemeteries and small places. \$2.
- var. inverta.** Inverted Norway Spruce. (10 ft.) Of curious and varied form, the branches growing downward. Foliage dense, hiding the stem. \$1.50.
- var. nigra Dounetti.** (4 ft.) A dense and compact dwarf tree; needles small with a pronounced bluish tint; distinct and valuable. \$1.
- var. pumila.** (4 ft.) Another dwarf and very dense sort with dark foliage. Entirely hardy. \$1.
- A. orientalis.** Oriental Spruce. (35 ft.) An erect growing symmetrical tree.



Abies orientalis.

Foliage finer and better than Norway Spruce, and in every way a superior tree. Does not grow so large. Most desirable. \$1.25.

- A. Polita.** Tiger's Tail Spruce. (20 ft.) A slow grower, but distinct and valuable on account of its color and hardiness. Rare and invaluable. \$2.
- A. pungens.** Colorado Blue Spruce. (25 ft.) The popular blue evergreen. Foliage of grafted and selected seedling specimens of a pronounced bluish tint. Distinct and valuable. No collection is complete without this beautiful tree. \$1 to \$3.
- var. Kosteriana.** (25 ft.) A strain of selected, intense and constant blue. They are the best and exceedingly rare. Trees 1 to 3 ft. \$1 to \$5.

BIOTA. Chinese Arborvitæ

Biota Orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. (15 ft.) The flat growth of the young branches and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable. 50c.



Chinese Golden Arborvitæ.

B., var. aurea. Chinese Golden Vitæ. (5 ft.) Of conical or rounded form; foliage dense; bright golden green in color. 50 cts.

var. elegantissima. Rollinson's Golden. (8 ft.) Of upright, torch-like form. Foliage golden in summer, bronze in winter. The foliage at either season is superb. 50 cts.

var. nana aurea. (3 ft.) A new introduction from Mr. Berckmans, of Augusta, Georgia. It is claimed to have superior merit, but to us it is indistinguishable from *Biota semper aurea*. \$1.

var. semper aurea. Always Golden. (4 to 5 ft.) Dwarf, dense, conical habit. Color golden throughout the year. Rare and the best. \$1.

CEDRUS. Cedar

C. Atlantica glauca. Blue Cedar. (30 ft.) Vigorous, pyramidal and open growth. Foliage of a light glaucous tint, rivaling the Blue Spruce in color effect. \$1.

C. Deodara. Deodar Cedar. (30 ft.) Of upright pyramidal form and graceful silvery foliage, which is more abundant than either of the other sorts. When young it excels both in beauty and is entirely hardy here. \$1.

C. Libani. Cedar of Lebanon. (50 ft.) Vigorous, wide-spreading, horizontal branches; foliage dark green; very picturesque. Exceedingly rare and choice. \$1.50.

CRATÆGUS. Evergreen Thorn

C. pyracanthus Lalandi. (10 ft.) Of irregular form, with dark green persistent foliage, which is sometimes browned in winter. Flowers white, in clusters. Fruit amber or orange-colored. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

CUPRESSUS

C. Lawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. (5 to 40 ft.) A tree of pyramidal form, deep green foliage and graceful habit; not entirely hardy. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

ILEX. Holly

I. crenata. Japanese Holly. (6 ft.) A much lauded and very attractive Holly from Japan, bearing small, shining, myrtle-like leaves in great abundance. Is entirely hardy here and is said to transplant readily. Small trees \$1, larger to \$5 each.

I. opaca. American Holly. (25 ft.) A beautiful evergreen, bearing red berries in great abundance, contrasting finely with the bright green leaves. 75 cts.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

J. communis. Canadian Trailing Juniper. A dwarf creeping form with bright silvery foliage. Is indigenous north and entirely hardy. Is especially suited for borders and rocky hillsides. 50 cts.

var. aurea. Douglas' Golden. (2 ft.) A dwarf, almost creeping form, the foliage of a beautiful golden color. 50 cts.

J. Hibernica. Irish Juniper. (6 to 8 ft.) Close-growing upright habit; fine for columnar effects in landscape work. 50 cts.

J. Japonica. Japan Juniper. (4 to 5 ft.) Best of all the Junipers; of dense, but not pyramidal habit, and very hardy. \$1.

var. aurea. Golden Japan Juniper. (3 to 4 ft.) Similar to the foregoing, but with golden foliage throughout the year. Rare. \$1.

J. Sabina. Savin Juniper. (4 to 5 ft.) A low, wide-spreading, somber and thickly branched evergreen shrub. Desirable for borders of evergreen beds. 75 cts.

Juniperus Virginiana. Red Cedar. (25 ft.) Form tapering, symmetrical; color good at all times, but its bronzy appearance in fall and early winter is very attractive. 50 cts.

In addition to sorts named, we have a limited number of weeping and variegated forms that are very choice.

PICEA. Fir

P. balsamea. Balsam Fir. (40 ft.) The well-known native American Fir; very attractive while young, but grows unsightly with age. 50 cts.

P. Cephalonica. Cephalonian Fir. (40 ft.) Silvery colored leaves, very beautiful. A little tender while young, but when established entirely hardy, and a noble tree. \$1 to \$3.

P. concolor. Colorado Fir. (40 ft.) One of the choicest evergreens, of distinct habit and color, which is a silvery green, and attractive. Rare. \$1.50 to \$3.

P. Fraseri. Fraser's Silver Fir. (40 ft.) Much resembles Balsam Fir in general appearance but the color is more pronounced, and it has the merit of enduring beauty. 75 cts.

P. nobilis glauca. (35 ft.) Of slow growth while young, but ultimately attaining large size; foliage dense, of a glaucous tint. Most desirable. \$2 to \$3.

P. Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir (40 ft.) A rare and noble tree, with large leaves of a dark green color, maintained throughout the year. \$1 to \$3.

P. pinsapo. (20 ft.) A compact growing and well shaped tree. Needles abundant and quite stiff. Hardy here and along the coast south. \$1.

P. Veitchii. Veitch's Silver Fir. (40 ft.) A rare sort, combining the appearance of *Nobilis* and *Nordmanniana*. Small trees, \$1.

PINUS. Pine

P. Austriaca. Austrian Pine. (30 ft.) Well known and valuable for its hardiness and constant intense green color. \$1.

P. cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. (20 ft.) Of dwarf habit and dense foliage, ultimately attaining good size. A desirable sort. \$2.

P. excelsa. Bhotan Pine. (40 ft.) Resembles the White Pine, but with longer and pendulous leaves. Very graceful and attractive. Not common. \$1.

P. Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine. (4 to 5 ft.) Of low and spreading growth, only attaining a height of 4 or 5 feet. 50 cts.

P. parviflora glauca. Imagine a white Pine with foliage tint of a blue spruce or Deodar cedar and you will have a fair idea of the beauty of this tree. Exceedingly rare. \$2.



Austrian Pine

Nordmann's Fir.



Retinospora obtusa.

Pinus resinosa. Red Pine. (30 ft.) A fine native species; rare and choice. Needles dark green, long, drooping and soft to the touch. \$1; small trees, 50c.

P. Strobus. White Pine. (50 ft.) The American timber tree and well known. Hardy and reliable on dry, upland soil. 50 cts.

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. (40 ft.) A very rapid grower and handsome while young. Color desirable; of a bluish green. 50 cts. and \$1.

RETINOSPORA. Japan Cedar

Botanists include all Retinosporas in two species—Obtusa and Pisifera—but we classify them as received, and in accordance with general custom.

The whole family is especially desirable because of its varying forms, habit and character. Being of small and medium growth, they are especially adapted for small places, and for use in evergreen beds. They will bear any amount of shearing, with consequent improvement

in density of foliage, and change of form if desired. In addition to sorts here named, we offer a limited number of rare and valuable varieties.

R. filifera. (12 ft.) A beautiful evergreen, with long, thread-like pendent foliage. Rare. 75c.
var. aurea. (5 ft.) Like the preceding, except in color, which is a bright golden. Exceedingly rare and a great acquisition. \$1.

R. obtusa. (30 ft.) The best Retinospora. Color green in summer, turning to bronze in winter. 50 to 75 cts.

var. nana. (5 ft.) A very compact, dwarf-growing variety of the above. Very desirable where a small evergreen is wanted, or on borders of beds. 75 cts. to \$1.

var. nana aurea. (5 ft.) A golden-leaved form of the last. Rare and valuable. \$1.

R. pisifera. (20 ft.) Fine feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A beautiful evergreen. 50 cts. to \$1.

var. aurea. (20 ft.) Of loose and open habit; decidedly pendulous.

Color constant and good. A choice variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

R. plumosa. (20 ft.) A most desirable evergreen of compact growth and delicate glaucous green foliage. 50 cts.

var. aurea. Golden Retinospora. (15 ft.) Widely known and popular, and while of great merit not so choice as those named. 50 cts. to \$1.

var. lutescens. (5 to 6 ft.) A variegated variety; foliage silvery green and gold. Dwarf and dense habit. \$1.

R. squarrosa. (20 ft.) A most distinct and valuable sort; foliage of compact, tufted character; color steel gray. Grows quite large, but in common with all Retinosporas, bears shearing to almost any size or form. 50 cts. to \$1.

var. sulphurea. (6 ft.) A rather dwarf variety of Squarrosa, very dense and compact, having the same tufted appearance of foliage but the color is very distinct, the tips of the leaves being of a pronounced sulphur color; unique and beautiful; very rare. \$1.50.

SCIADOPITYS

- S. verticillatus.** Umbrella Pine. (30 ft.) A beautiful and hardy evergreen from Japan. Shining dark green foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts. Of slow growth, but rare and desirable. \$3.

TAXUS. Yew

- T. adpressa stricta.** Japan Yew. (6 to 8 ft.) Foliage dark green; leaves short; habit upright. Desirable. 50 cts. to \$1.
- T. baccata.** English Yew. (10 to 12 ft.) A most desirable dark green foliage plant, suited for single specimens, or will make a good hedge. \$1.
- var. aurea.** Golden Yew. (5 to 6 ft.) In habit similar to the preceding, though not of such robust growth. The young growth of a most lovely golden hue, and in its season the best golden evergreen. \$1.
- var. erecta.** Erect Yew. (5 to 6 ft.) An erect-growing hardy sort, with slender branches densely clothed with small and dark green foliage. \$1.
- var. Hibernica.** Irish Yew. (6 to 8 ft.) Remarkably upright, distinct and handsome. Foliage of very deep color, and the plant resembles a dark green column. Specimens, \$2.50.
- var. repandens.** Spreading Yew. (3 ft.) A low spreading tree or evergreen bush; very luxuriant, with intensely dark green foliage. Entirely hardy. A specimen in this village covers a circle 15 ft. in diameter, and is an object of great beauty. Unknown in most nurseries. \$1.
- T. cuspidata.** (5 ft.) From Japan, and the hardiest of all Yews. Branches somewhat ascending, with dark green foliage. \$1.

THUJA. Arborvitæ

- T. occidentalis.** American Arborvitæ. (30 ft.) A well-known and very valuable evergreen for screens, wind-breaks and hedges. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.
- var. aurea.** George Peabody. (15 ft.) A most desirable Golden Arborvitæ. Color pronounced and constant. 75 cts.
- var. compacta.** Parson's. (3 ft.) Form hemispherical; light green foliage. A good dwarf, hardy sort. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.
- var. globosa.** Globe Arborvitæ. (2 to 3 ft.) Globular form; foliage fine and delicate; habit dwarf. 50 cts.

- T. occidentalis Hoveyi.** Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ. More upright habit, with yellowish green foliage. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

var. pendula. Weeping Arborvitæ. (10 ft.) A form of distinctly pendulous habit. Very curious in comparison with upright forms. 75 cts.

var. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. (12 to 15 ft.) Of columnar shape; distinct light green, compact foliage. 50 cts.

var. variegata. (6 ft.) Branchlets tipped with silver, giving the plant an appearance entirely unlike any other evergreen. Is sometimes injured by the winter. Small plants, 50 cts.

var. Vervæneana. (40 ft.) Color a dull yellow. Very pronounced, but not attractive. \$1.

var. Warreana. Siberian Arborvitæ. (10 ft.) Most hardy of all Arborvitæ. Foliage dark green and dense. A valuable sort and good for hedges. 50 cts.

THUYOPSIS

- T. borealis.** Nootka Sound Cypress. (10 to 12 ft.) An attractive evergreen of medium growth and somewhat pendent habit; not entirely hardy 50 cts.
- T. dolobrata.** (8 to 10 ft.) Habit vigorous. Branches horizontal and pendulous at the extremities. Leaves flattened and distinct. \$1.



Siberian Arborvitæ.



Weeping Hemlock.

TSUGA. Hemlock

A small genus, frequently classed with the *Abies*, but botanically distinct. As a class they possess remarkable grace and beauty.

A new species from the Carolina mountains, not so stately but more elegant and graceful than the common species. Small trees. 50 cts.

LIST OF EVERGREENS

With golden, variegated or otherwise attractive foliage.

Abies Alcockiana. Green above, silvery beneath.
Abies excelsa aurea. Golden Spruce.
Abies pungens. Blue Spruce.
Biota elegantissima. Golden in summer, bronze in winter.
Biota orientalis aurea. Golden.
Biota semper aurea. Always golden.
Juniperus Japonica aurea. Golden.
Juniperus sabina. Very dark color.
Picea concolor. Silver green.

Retinispora filifera aurea. Golden.
Retinispora obtusa. Green in summer, bronze in winter.
Retinispora pisifera aurea. Golden.
Retinispora plumosa aurea. Golden.
Retinispora lutescens. Variegated.
Retinispora squarrosa. Steel-gray.
Taxus elegantissima. Golden.
Thuja aurea. Bright golden.
Thuja Hoveyi. Yellowish green.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS**ANDROMEDA**

A. Catesbaei. (2 to 3 ft.) Long recurving branches, with ovate lanceolate leaves of a rich green in summer, turning bronze in winter; flowers white in early spring. Especially useful in damp and shaded situations. 50 cts.
A. floribunda. (3 ft.) Low round-headed bush, bearing abundant spikes or one-sided racemes of pure white flowers in spring. A peculiar characteristic of

this and the next variety is their habit of developing their flower buds in autumn, thereby giving an appearance of constant winter bloom. Splendid ornament to the lawn. \$1.

A. Japonica. (3 ft.) A most desirable and attractive sort with the same general characteristics of the last, but rather more delicate and graceful, the terminal shoots and buds having a distinct coppery hue. 75 cts.

T. Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. (40 ft.) The well-known tree of our American forests. Growth loose and open; habit extremely graceful. Bears shearing well, and makes the most ornamental evergreen hedge. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10, \$30 per 100.

var. Sargentii pendula. Sargent's Weeping Hemlock. (10 ft.) Compact and spreading habit, with graceful spray-like pendulous branches. Permanent weeping habit, like an evergreen fountain. The choicest and most beautiful evergreen. \$2.

T. Carolinensis. Carolina Hemlock. (30 ft.)

AZALEA

- A. amoena.** (2 to 3 ft.) From China. Very dwarf and bushy foliage, which is abundant, becoming brownish bronze in winter. Entirely covered in May with masses of small dark red flowers. An entirely hardy shrub of singular beauty at all times, but especially showy when in bloom. 50 cts. to \$1.

BERBERIS

- B. illicifolia.** Holly-leaved Berberry. (3 ft.) June. Very dark, spiny leaves like holly. A fine evergreen shrub. 50 cts.

BUXUS. Box

- B. Chinensis longifolia.** (2 ft.) An elegant upright long-leaved variety, compact and handsome. 50 cts.
var. rotundifolia. (1½ ft.) A more dwarf and rounded form with delicate small rounded leaves; not entirely hardy. 35 cts.
B. sempervirens. Common Tree Box. 10 ft. A large shrub or small tree with thick leathery dark green leaves. Bears shearing well and can be shaped in any form desired. With its numerous varieties a most important gardening plant. 50 cts.; specimens \$1 to \$3.
var. argentea variegata. A sort with pronounced silver variegation. A good upright grower and hardy. 50 cts.

var. suffruticosa. Dwarf Box. (1 to 2 ft.) The well-known Box used for edging, and invaluable for this purpose. It makes, too, a handsome ornamental bush. \$3 per 100.

var. thymifolia. Thyme-Leaved Box. (3 to 4 ft.) Leaves small, lanceolate and abundant; habit compact and dwarf, of slow growth but a hardy and desirable sort. 25 to 50 cts.

COTONEASTER

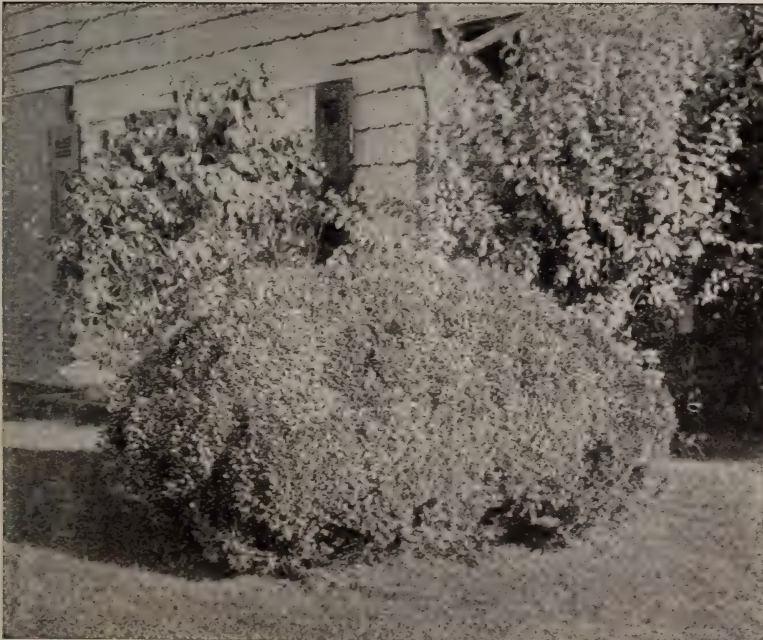
- C. microphylla.** (2 to 3 ft.) Low trailing bush; peculiar small, shining dark green foliage. White flowers in early spring, followed in season by small, round red berries, which are adherent all winter. Especially suited for covering rockwork or banks, where its foliage and fruit make a beautiful and striking contrast. 25 cts.

DAPHNE

- D. Cneorum.** Trailing Daphne. (1 ft.) Very dwarf habit; small, narrow, abundant foliage. The spreading horizontal branches are covered in spring with light pink, rosette-like flowers of most delicate fragrance. 50 cts.

EUONYMUS

- E. Japonicus.** An evergreen shrub, with broad, shining green leaves. Very beautiful, and does well by the sea. Protect from strong sunlight in winter. 50 cts.



Common Tree Box.



Kalmia latifolia.

Euonymus japonicum argenteus. A variety with variegated foliage, to be treated like the preceding one. 50 cts.

E. radicans. Creeping Euonymus. (4 to 6 ft.) A glossy, dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering wood, to which it clings. An invaluable plant for covering bare spots in borders. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

var. variegata. Variegated Creeping Euonymus. Very distinctly variegated with white, yellow and pink shades. An equally strong grower and very attractive on low walls. 25 cts.

HEDERA. Ivy
H. Helix. English Ivy. This is well known, and its broad, glossy, dark leaves retain their beauty all winter if planted on the eastern and northern sides of buildings away from the sun. It is hardy here. 25 cts.

ILEX. Holly
I. crenata. (6 ft.) This charming little Holly of Japan has proved entirely hardy, and we have in it one more handsome evergreen shrub for garden decoration. Its foliage is the size of the Box plant. The plant has a very bushy habit and forms pretty pyramids. \$1.

KALMIA. Laurel
K. angustifolia. Narrow-Leaved Laurel. (3 to 4 ft.) A beautiful native shrub, bearing bunches of rosy purple flowers in early June. 50 cts.
K. latifolia. (6 to 8 ft.) Of stronger growth and larger foliage than the last. A magnificent plant, rivaling the Rhododendron in beauty. Flower buds of a delicate pink, changing to white as they expand and with advancing age. An abundant bloomer in June. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

MAHONIA
M. aquifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) A valuable evergreen shrub having glossy green leaves, and bearing yellow flowers in April. In fall and winter the foliage changes to a scarlet-bronze color. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.
M. japonica. (4 ft.) A new species from Japan, with very broad, spiny foliage, light green in color. Requires protection in New England. 50 cts.

RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendrons thrive best in peaty, rich and well-drained soil, where, however, moisture is abundant. To conserve the latter it is well to use cow manure abundantly, and to mulch with leaves in autumn; allowing same to rot where they lay is most advantageous.

Of these most desirable evergreen shrubs we offer a good collection of hardy varieties, having discarded many otherwise desirable sorts that would not stand this supreme test. The varieties we retain are effective and handsome as any.

Rhododendrons make a grand show in winter and summer alike, with their dark

RHODODENDRONS, continued

shining evergreen foliage, but are particularly attractive in early summer, when their great masses of bloom of various colors and shades attract the attention of all. Where practicable we urge their planting in masses, and a good plan is to have the foreground or border plants of Azaleas.

LIST OF HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

Album elegans. White.
Album grandiflorum. White.
Blandyanum. Early; rosy-crimson.
Caractacus. Late; rich purplish crimson.
Chas. Bagley. Cherry-red.
Chas. Dickens. Dark scarlet.
Everastianum. Rosy lilac; free bloomer and extra hardy.
Gen. Grant. Rosy scarlet.
H. W. Sargent. Crimson.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.

Perspicuum. Early; white with yellow center.

Purpureum grandiflorum. Purple.

Roseum elegans. Vivid rose; beautiful.
 Plants with buds, \$1 to \$2 each, \$10 to \$18 per doz.

Rhododendron maximum. American Rhododendron. (6 to 8 ft.) Strong-growing, hardy plants, blooming profusely in July, long after other varieties are out of bloom. Flowers of great size, borne in large clusters, of a beautiful white or faint pink color. 50c.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle

Y. filamentosa. (3 ft.) A desirable tropical-looking evergreen plant, much used in ornamental gardening. Its large spikes of pendent cream-white flowers in latter June add much to its value. 25 to 35 cts.



Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons.

CLIMBING VINES

Those sorts that cling to smooth perpendicular surfaces by little tendrils or roots we designate as self-climbers, and are the kinds suited to covering walls and buildings. The others require a trellis or support of some sort.

ACTINIDIA

- A. polygama.** A Japanese vine of rapid growth, with large leaves, and bearing white flowers with purple center. 35c.

AKEBIA

- A. quinata.** A beautiful, rapid-growing vine, bearing curious plum-colored sweet-scented flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

AMPELOPSIS

- A. quinquefolia.** Virginia Creeper. Self-climber. A very useful and handsome climbing shrub, of vivid crimson color in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$12 per 100.

- A. tricolor** or *Vitis heterophylla*. Variegated Grape. A very pretty vine with deeply lobed leaves like the grape, and marbled with white, pink, and green. 50 cts.

- A. Veitchii.** Boston Ivy. Self-climber. Of very delicate and graceful habit, and most desirable of all for covering buildings. Now well known. 25 cts. each, \$12 per 100.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Dutchman's Pipe

- A. Sipo.** A robust, vigorous plant, bearing curious pipe-shaped flowers. 50 cts.

BIGNONIA

- B. grandiflora.** Chinese Trumpet Vine. Self-climber. Bears large yellowish scarlet flowers in great profusion. 35 cts.
- B. radicans.** Common Trumpet Vine. Self-climber. Abundant scarlet flowers in July and August; a rampant grower; good for concealing unsightly objects. 25 cts.

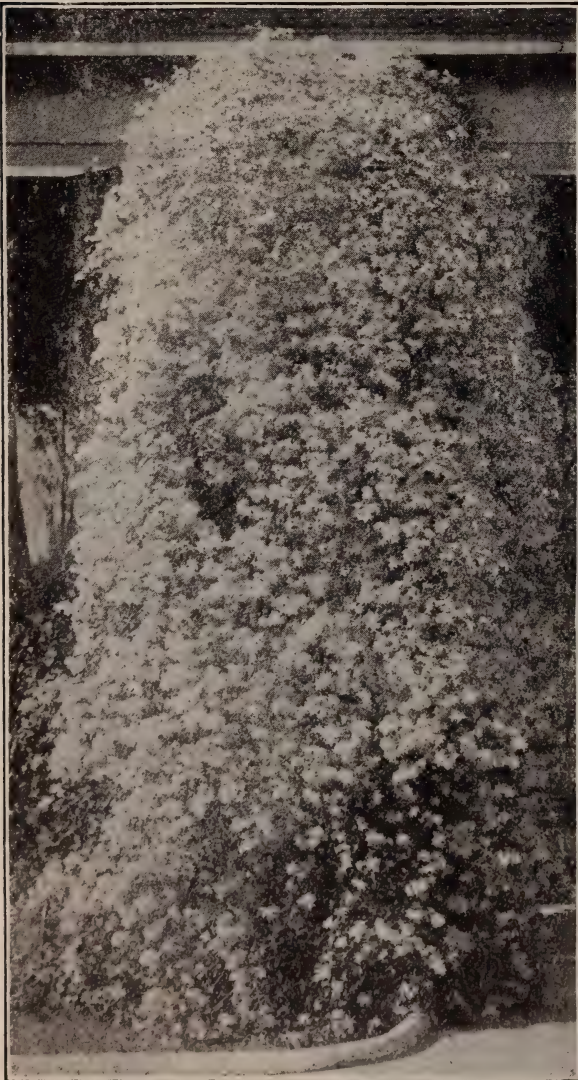
CELASTRUS

- C. scandens.** Known as Staff Vine, Bittersweet, etc. A very vigorous grower. Its scarlet fruit, adherent nearly all winter, is an object of much beauty. 35 cts.

CLEMATIS

Among the hardy perennials none equal the Clematis for effectiveness and beauty. Unfortunately the plant is not as robust as many, and, therefore, we offer only the most reliable sorts.

- C. coccinea.** Scarlet Clematis. Bears bell-shaped crimson flowers. More curious than valuable. 50 cts.



Clematis paniculata. (See opposite page.)

Clematis flammula. Sweet-Scented Clematis. Small, feathery white, sweet-scented flowers. Hardy; desirable. 35c.

C. Henryi. Large-flowering. Flowers white, large, handsome and abundant. The best white variety. 50 cts.

C. Jackmanni. Large, intense violet-purple, remarkable for its velvety richness, free growth and abundant bloom. The best variety of its color. 50 cts.

C. Madame Edouard Andre. New, single, crimson; flowers of good size and borne in great profusion. Has been called the Crimson Jackmanni. 50 cts.

C. paniculata. From Japan. Panicles of small, pure white fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Very desirable and entirely hardy. Blooms in late summer. 25 and 50 cts.

EUONYMUS

See Evergreen Shrubs.

HEDERA. Ivy

See Evergreen Shrubs.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

L. Belgica. Monthly Honeysuckle. Flowers pink in the bud, cream color when expanded. 25 cts.

L. brachypoda. Chinese Evergreen. A dense growing evergreen variety, blooming freely about the middle of June. 25 cts.

var. aurea reticulata. A variegated golden-leaved variety. Very attractive. 25 cts.

var. Halleana. Hall's Japan. Of very robust growth and good habit. Blooms freely in June, and intermittently afterward. Flowers cream-yellow. Holds its foliage almost the entire winter. 25 cts.



Wistaria Sinensis.

L. sempervirens. Red Coral. An American species, bearing bunches of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in latter June. More beautiful, but not so free-blooming as the others and without fragrance. 25 cts.

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine

L. vulgare. A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers, followed by scarlet fruit in autumn, when it is exceedingly ornamental. 35 cts.

WISTARIA

W. sinensis. Chinese Wistaria. The best Wistaria. Bears large and handsome racemes of light purple flowers in latter May. 50 cts.

var. alba. Pure white flowers. 50 cts.





HEDGE PLANTS

To screen unsightly objects from view, to mark lines or boundaries, hedges are most useful and with proper attention very ornamental.

For permanent all-round effect, evergreens are best, and the best sorts for the purpose are Hemlock Spruce, American Arborvitæ in variety, Norway and other Spruces. These can be allowed to grow at will or kept in any desired shape by shearing. The new evergreen *Ilex crenata* for those with abundant means and a desire to possess a good thing not common is recommended.

Among deciduous shrubs for ornamental hedges no plant equals the California Privet, having a foliage of unequaled beauty and permitting shearing to an extent that would ruin most plants. But in certain situations and for certain uses there are other even better plants, among which we mention *Berberis Thunbergi* for a low and Althea for a high hedge, where its conspicuous late bloom will be appreciated.

We urge all intending to plant hedges to thoroughly prepare and enrich the soil if of poor quality, and in the meantime to advise us how many and what sort of plants are wanted. We grow large quantities of these standard plants and will make very reasonable quotations. We here name in detail some most desirable plants for hedging purposes:

MACLURA. Osage Orange. Much used in the west and south, and makes a good defensive hedge. Plant six inches apart. \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

For ornamental hedges, the following shrubs are very effective, the Privet particularly being largely planted:

BERBERIS. In assortment. (See Shrubs.)

FAGUS, Ferruginea and Sylvatica. American and English Beech. (See Deciduous Trees.)

HIBISCUS. Altheas. Fine for its bloom. Trim after flowering. (See Shrubs.)

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. Privet. Most highly prized. For best effect plant in double rows one foot apart each way, alternating the plants, and cut almost to the ground. \$3 to \$15 per 100.

LONICERA. Upright Honeysuckle. \$15 per 100.

SPIREAS. In variety. \$15 per 100.

Among evergreens we mention the best and most popular.

ABIES excelsa. Norway Spruce. A good growing evergreen that bears shearing well and makes an excellent hedge and wind-break. \$10 to \$30 per 100.

BUXUS suffruticosa. Dwarf Box. Excellent for borders and where a low hedge is wanted. Of very slow growth. \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

THUJA. Arborvitæ. Among the very best evergreen hedge plants are the American and Siberian Arborvitæ, bearing shearing well and becoming very dense and compact. The dwarf sorts are excellent for low hedges. \$6 to \$20 per 100.

TSUGA Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. Makes the most graceful and elegant hedge of all. \$10 to \$30 per 100.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

The great and increasing popularity of this class of plants has induced us to offer a select list, which we made upon the advice of one of the best authorities in America, concerning the most effective and desirable plants for lawns and gardens.

Our list, while not so extensive as many, is the very cream of all, and every sort described may be depended on to give entire satisfaction.

The ease of culture, and continuous and lasting bloom of this class of plants endeared them to our ancestors, whose artistic tastes were in most respects quite equal, if not superior, to our own.

Planted in the shrubbery border or in beds alone, judiciously arranged, they will afford great satisfaction at much less cost than can be obtained by plants from the greenhouse that must be replaced annually. In truth, the one supplements the other, and the bright foliage and flowers of bedding plants, with the more enduring herbaceous ones, are both needed for the complete adornment of rural and suburban homes, but the last are the most essential and appeal most strongly to our affections, appearing annually as old friends to greet us in spring, after their winter sleep.

ALTHÆA rosea. Hollyhock. (4 to 5 ft.) Of this old-fashioned and popular flower we offer a good assortment in colors, including the newly introduced and improved Allegheny Hollyhock, and the pure single varieties. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

ANEMONE japonica alba. (2 ft.) White; large flowers. September and October. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

A., var. rosea. (2 ft.) Same as the preceding except color of flowers, which are rosy pink. 25 cts.

AQUILEGIA. (1½ ft.) In colors; early spring bloom. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

ARMERIA maritima. (6 to 9 in.) Pink-purple. May to August. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

ASTER Novæ-Angliæ. (5 ft.) Showy purple. September and October. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

A. Tataricus. (5 ft.) Light purple. October. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

ASTILBE japonica. (2 ft.) Plumy spikes of pure white flowers in June. Pleasing dark foliage. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

BALTONIA latisquama. (4 ft.) Deep lilac. August and September. Very showy and fine for cutting. 25c. each, \$1.50 per 10.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. (2 to 3 ft.) In colors. Autumnal-blooming plants of much beauty and exceedingly profuse bloom. Hardy sorts only. 25c. each, \$1.50 per 10.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. (3 ft.) Very showy and fragrant blue flowers in August and September. 25c. each, \$2 per 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. White, pendent fragrant flowers in early spring. Clumps, 50 cts. each; pips, \$3 per 100.

COREOPSIS grandiflora. (2 to 3 ft.) Deep orange-yellow bloom in June and July; excellent for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

DELPHINIUM formosum. (3 ft.) The common Larkspur. Large dark blue flowers. June to August. 25 cts.

DIANTHUS barbatus. (1 ft.) The old and deservedly popular Sweet William. Various colors mixed. 25 cts.

D. plumarius. Scotch Pink. (1 ft.) Very fragrant double variegated flowers. June and July. 25 cts.

DICENTRA spectabilis. (1½ ft.) Bleeding Heart. Pink flowers in May. 25c.

DIGITALIS purpurea. (3 ft.) Foxglove. Bears long spikes of showy purple flowers in July. An old favorite. 25c.



Double Hollyhock.



Japan Iris.

FUNKIA subcordata alba. (1 ft.) White Day Lily. Pure white trumpet-shaped and fragrant flowers in September. 25c.

F. undulata variegata. (1 ft.) Handsome wavy foliage, broadly and distinctly margined and variegated with pure white. Flowers light purple in July. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

GAILLARDIA aristata grandiflora. (1 ft.) Large, yellow, with crimson center. Flowers July and August. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 100.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. (2 ft.) Small white flowers in great abundance July to September. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HELIANTHUS decapetalus multiflora. (4 ft.) Sunflower. Large double yellow flowers July to October. Where large growing and showy blooming plants are wanted, no mistake will be made in planting Sunflowers. 25 cts.

H. Maximiliana. (5 to 6 ft.) A tall-growing, October-blooming sort, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS graminea. (1½ ft.) Day Lily. Orange-colored flowers in June. 25 cts.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. (1½ ft.) Scarlet. June to August. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

IBERIS sempervirens. (1 ft.) Evergreen Candytuft. White flowers in spring. 25 cts.

IRIS. This is the well-known Flag of our meadows. Always a sightly plant in flower, but recently much improved in size of blossoms and in colors, which are, indeed, indescribable. They do

best in deep, moist soil but will reward the planter with abundant showy flowers in all situations.

I. Florentina. (2 ft.) Early white; blooms in May. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

I. Germanica. (1½ ft.) Named varieties, blooming in latter May and June. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

I. Kæmpferi. Japan Iris. (2 ft.) These are later blooming, and if possible have more gorgeous colors and greater variety of bloom. Named varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

LOBELIA cardinalis. (1½ ft.) Scarlet. August and September. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. (1½ ft.) White flowers. July to September. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

L. verticillata. (1 ft.) Yellow flowers in July. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

L. vulgaris. (3 ft.) A large-growing sort, bearing yellow flowers in July. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

MONARDA didyma. (2 ft.) Scarlet. August and September. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

PÆONIES. No flower, old or new, is more rapidly or more deservedly advancing in reputation today than the Pæony. Its easy culture and its entire freedom from insects and disease would



Pæonies.

PÆONIES, continued

alone recommend it, but when, in addition, you consider its most attractive foliage, and more especially its immense double flowers in almost all shades of color, and generally their delightful perfume, you have a record of valuable points that no other flower can equal. You do not have to coddle them as you do the rose and many other plants, but if placed in good rich soil they will for years reward you annually without further toil or effort. The past autumn we secured and planted a number of the very best new sorts, the very cream of the collection offered. These are not ready for sale now, but we wish our friends to know we will have them later and can meantime offer a collection of twenty-five named sorts, besides those we offer named in colors only. The last, for effect and use, are just as good as the others, only names are lacking. Named varieties, clumps, 60 cts. each, \$4 per 10; divided, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; Pink and Red, clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10; Pink and Red, divided, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10; White, divided, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per 10.

P. officinalis rubra and alba. Early red and white; clumps. 50 cts.

PHLOX. The varieties of these most satisfactory perennials have been greatly multiplied in recent years, but the sorts we offer run through nearly the whole range of colors and shades, and will in general effectiveness be quite as satisfactory as a hundred varieties. Of course, the collector and enthusiast will only be satisfied with all, and he will enjoy the pursuit, probably more than the possession of them.

P. decussata. Perennial Phlox. (1½ to 2 ft.) 25c. ea., \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.
Connell. Pink, fading to purple.
Eclairer. Purple carmine, white center, large flower.
Independence. White, tinged pink.
Joan of Arc. Pure white, fine flower.
Lothair. Cerise. Purple Eye.
Madam Languier. Bright red.
Slocum. Vivid crimson.
Venus. Light variegation. Dark center.

PHYSOSTEGIA denticulata. (2 ft.) Lilac-white flowers July and August. Good for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. (2 ft.) Singular form; blue and white. July to September. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

PLUMBAGO larpentæ. (9 in.) Purplish-blue flowers in great abundance. September and October. A good border plant. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



Phlox decussata.

PYRETHRUM roseum. (2 ft.) Rose flowers in June and July. 25 cts.

P. uliginosum. (3 ft.) White. August and September. 25c. each, \$1.75 per 10.

RUDBECKIA laciniata, fl. pl. (5 ft.) Golden Glow. Very showy, well known and popular. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$8 per 100.

SOLIDAGO Canadensis. (4 ft.) Yellow. September and October. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

S. lanceolata. (3 ft.) Yellow. August and September. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

SPIREA lobata. (2½ ft.) Rosy pink flowers in July and August. 25 cts.

S. palmata elegans. (3 ft.) White. June to August. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.



Vinca minor.

TRADESCANTIA Virginiana. (1 ft.) Blue flowers, June to September. 20 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

var. alba. (1 ft.) Like the preceding, except the flowers are white. 20 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

VERNONIA Arkansana. (5 ft.) Dark purple flowers in September. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

VERONICA amethystina. (1 ft.) Blue flowers in May and June. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

VINCA Minor. Periwinkle. (6 in.) Blue flowers in May. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

var. alba. (6 in.) White flowers in May. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10. The periwinkles are valuable for covering bare spots under trees and on banks.

HARDY GRASSES

All the ornamental grasses are suited to plant as single specimens, in masses or along the shrubbery border, and we highly recommend their use.

ARUNDO Donax variegata. (5 to 7 ft.) Exceedingly handsome variegation. Not entirely hardy. 50 cts.

EULALIA Japonica. (5 to 6 ft.) A beautiful hardy grass from Japan; foliage deep green, surmounted in autumn with long flower spikes, bearing purplish flowers of very enduring character. Can be cut and dried for winter decoration. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

var. variegata. (5 to 6 ft.) Similar to the preceding in all respects except its leaves are beautifully variegated with white, and sometimes pink and yellow stripes. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

var. gracillima univittata. (5 to 6 ft.) A fine hardy, ornamental grass; leaves narrow and dark green; silver white midrib; very handsome and attractive. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

var. zebrina. (5 to 6 ft.) The leaves of this sort are marked with broad yellow bands at right angles, and are very striking and handsome. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.



Eulalia Zebrina.

ROSES

Under this grouping are arranged the Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses. They are not as constant in bloom as the Teas and other tender sorts, but are of much more robust habit, bearing larger and finer flowers.

We include, too, a short and select list of Everblooming Roses.

For Roses the ground should be well prepared and enriched, and receive good cultivation and liberal treatment always.

Old and decayed branches, and a large portion of the preceding year's growth, should be removed annually, except with climbers, which require very little pruning.

Protect your Roses in winter with a good mulch, and if possible cover with evergreen boughs or similar material. If the exposure is very great lay down and cover with earth.

It is best generally to leave the selection to us. We will, in all cases, adhere as closely as possible to the wishes of the purchaser. There are many kinds of Roses almost identical, and if no substitution is permitted it must be so stated in the order.

AUSTRIAN ROSES

50 cts.

In spring remove all dead wood and prune back the largest shoots, so as to induce more vigorous growth, but do not prune the lateral branches, as they bloom from terminal shoots of the old wood. Fertilize the soil liberally, and stir the surface early in the season to promote active growth. We offer only budded plants, owing to the impossibility of growing them on their own roots.

Harrison's Yellow. A slender but vigorous grower, with distinct golden yellow flowers. Blooms profusely, and is entirely hardy.

Persian Yellow. A free grower, producing long, slender shoots, with small, bright green foliage. Flowers medium in size, double, and very attractive, blooming freely on the wood of the previous year.

CLIMBING ROSES

Recommended for hardiness and profusion of bloom. Are excellent for training against walls, fences or anything unsightly, thus rendering them objects of beauty. We offer only hardy sorts. Further south the list can be greatly increased.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkable Rose recently introduced from Japan; growth vigorous; flowers borne in pyramidal panicles; color a bright, vivid crimson. A great acquisition, and should be planted by everybody. 50 cts. each, \$3 50 per 10.

We have also Pink, White and Yellow Rambler Roses, not materially differing in habit or character from the Crimson sort. Are very desirable for contrasts. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

Baltimore Belle. Fine white, with



Crimson Rambler.

blush center; very full and double. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Empress of China. New. A most popular new climbing Rose, with highly fragrant, dark red flowers changing to pink, but which, unlike other climbers, are produced during the summer, thus meeting a great want. A vigorous climber and a really valuable plant. 40 cts.

Gem of the Prairies. Large, flat, double red flowers. Fragrant. 35 cts.

Queen of the Prairies. A rampant climber. Bright rosy red. One of the best. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.



Captain Christy.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10

These are the only really constant blooming Roses we have. They are of more delicate habit, not entirely hardy, but produce blooms almost at once and continuously until cold weather. Protection in winter is imperative. They range through all shades of color, and the varieties are innumerable. We name a few of the best.

Agrippina. Rich velvety crimson.

Bon Silene. Rosy carmine; delightful fragrance.

Catherine Mermet. Bright flesh color.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha Rose. Blooms in clusters; color variable, but generally pearl-white.

Duchesse de Brabant. Light carmine, tinged with violet.

Hermosa. Beautiful clear rose; flowers in clusters and is a constant bloomer. Most vigorous of its class and entirely hardy here.

Isabella Sprunt. Sulphur-yellow; beautiful in bud.

Marechal Niel. Deep yellow; very large; highly perfumed. Is of delicate constitution and must be grown indoors in this climate.

Meteor. Rich, dark, velvety crimson.

Papa Gontier. Rose shaded yellow. Popular for forcing.

Safrano. Saffron and apricot; fine in bud.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10

In this class are included hardy Roses that in June give a wealth of bloom unrivaled by any other flower. The name perpetual is a misnomer, since after the period mentioned they do not give many flowers, except some varieties which have a second autumn period of bloom. Since they flower on new wood of same season's growth, high culture and severe pruning are imperative.

Alfred Colomb. Carmine-red; superb Rose.

American Beauty. Large, deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor.

Anne de Diesbach. Very large; fresh rose color.

Baron de Bonstettin. Rich, velvety maroon; a splendid Rose.

Baroness Rothschild.

Light pink; symmetrical form; very beautiful; not of robust habit.

Charles Lefebvre. Fine bright red; one of the best.

Capt. Christy. Delicate flesh color; a large, finely formed flower.

Caroline de Sansal. Clear, delicate flesh color; a magnificent Rose of vigorous growth.

Coquette des Blancches. Pure white; flowering in clusters.

Duchess of Albany. Much like La France, of which it is a sport.

Earl of Dufferin. One of the best Roses of recent years. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson; large and full, with a delightful fragrance.

Eliza Boelle. White, lightly tinged with rose; of good size and form.

Fisher Holmes. Brilliant scarlet; flowers large, but not very double; fine in bud.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson-scarlet; showy and effective. Well known and popular.

Giant of Battles. Deep, brilliant crimson.

Jean Lebaud. Velvety carmine; flowers large and full. Fine dark Rose.

John Hopper. Rose color, with crimson center; large and elegant.



Margaret Dickson.

Jules Margottin. Light, brilliant crimson.

La France. Delicate, silvery rose; very large and full; delightful fragrance. Not entirely hardy; everblooming.

La Reine. Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet. One of the best.

Lord Bacon. Very dark velvety crimson.

Louis Van Houtte. Brilliant carmine; good in bud.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white; flowers large, and of beautiful form.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; hardy and free blooming, but is being supplanted by Mabel Morrison and others.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Pink; fine satin rose.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; robust habit; free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. New; flowers white, with pale flesh center, extra-large size and fine form.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine; large and well formed.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; very fragrant; large and fine form. One of the best; profuse bloomer; flowers large.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; free bloomer; vigorous, desirable.

Perle des Blanchés. Pure white; medium size, full.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson; large.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red; petals very large; fine buds; a magnificent bloomer. Used largely for forcing.

MOSS ROSES

50 cts. each

Require close pruning and high culture. Are admired for their beautiful buds, but are not so extensively planted as formerly. This is to be regretted, and we urge their more extensive culture.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large, good form.

Crested Moss. Deep, pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant, beautiful Rose.

Glory of Mosses. Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful.

Princess Adelaide. Bright rosy pink; large.

Salet. Clear rose color; vigorous; free bloomer.

SWEETBRIER

25 cts. each

Rosa rubiginosa. Foliage of delightful fragrance; flowers single, delicate pink.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweetbriers. 50 cts.

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson.

Flora M'Ivor. Blush white. A gem.

Lady Penzance. Soft tint of copper with a metallic luster.

TREE, OR STANDARD ROSES

Of these we offer an extensive assortment in all colors, and while not recommending them for general culture they will in many locations have particular value. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.



Crawford's Late Peaches. (See page 53.)

Fruit Department

Intending purchasers who purpose planting in large quantity, are requested to correspond with us, naming number and sorts of trees wanted, when special quotations will be given.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 12 feet apart, 7 to 12 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet.
Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet.
Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " " " "	70	8 " " " "	680
20 " " " "	110	6 " " " "	1,210
18 " " " "	135	5 " " " "	1,742
15 " " " "	205	4 " " " "	2,723
12 " " " "	300	3 " " " "	4,840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

APPLES

First-class, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10; extra, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10, except where noted

Double extra and bearing age trees at special and proportionate prices.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

APPLES, DWARF VARIETIES

50 cts. each

Where space is limited, dwarf Apples may be advantageously planted. Of these we grow a limited number of best varieties.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Astrachan Red. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, over-spread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid; a good bearer. August.

Early Harvest. Medium size, round, straw color; tender, subacid and fine; productive. August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent. A very early Russian Apple of good quality and decided merit. Color when ripe pale yellow; quality good. Last of July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Alexander. Russian origin. Very large; deep red or crimson; medium quality. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Russian; medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, subacid flavor; productive. September.

Fall Pippin. Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich; fine in all localities. October.

Gravenstein. Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; productive. September and October.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly-shaped red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant subacid flavor; bears large crops. September and Oct.

Porter. Rather large; regular, oblong, tapering to the eye; skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, subacid; flavor fine; fair and productive. September.

Rambo. Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, good and productive. October to December.

Red Bietigheimer. A new German variety; color light yellow, nearly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; large and handsome. September.

Wolf River. A large, new Apple, resembling the Alexander, but darker in color, and of better quality; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, mild subacid, with a peculiar spicy, slight quince-like flavor. October and November.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor; very productive of fair handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter Apples. January to April.

Bellefleur. Yellow Bellflower. Large, irregular oblong; rich yellow color; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a very sprightly flavor; tree a moderate grower. November to March.

Ben Davis. New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc. Large, handsome, striped and of fair quality; productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the west and southwest. December to March.

Bismarck. A new variety of great promise from New Zealand. Remarkable for its habit of early bearing, trees two feet high and two years old being loaded. Fruit large and of brilliant color. An early winter Apple recommended for pot culture and small gardens. 50 cts.

Delaware Winter. Closely resembling and perhaps identical with Lawver; large; bright red; flesh crisp, juicy, rich subacid. This variety is highly recommended for its admirable keeping qualities, having been preserved into August (ten months). January to July.

Fallwater. Very large, roundish; yellow, with generally a red cheek; mild subacid; a popular Pennsylvania Apple. November to February.

Fameuse. Snow Apple. Medium size; roundish; very handsome; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious; tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to March.

Greening, Rhode Island. Large, roundish; light greenish yellow; tender, rich and juicy; a crooked but vigorous grower. November to March.

Grimes' Golden. Medium; rich golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma; tree a good grower and early bearer. Origin, Virginia. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong, good bearer. November to May.

King. Tompkins County. Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive; one of the best. November to May.

Lady Apple. A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat; pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Mann. New; an upright grower, forming a round head; fruit medium to large; roundish oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid; good to very good; will keep as long as Roxbury Russet. May to June.



Newtown Pippin.

Newtown Pippin. One of the very best Apples, of high quality. Very juicy, crisp and delicious flavor; requires high culture for the best fruit; fine keeper. December to May. 50 cts.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish-red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor. The trees should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. January to June.

Peck's Pleasant. Large; pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown Pippin flavor; fine bearer. November to March.

Russet, American Golden. Sheep Nose. Medium or rather small; yellowish russet; a remarkably high-flavored, juicy variety, that keeps well; tree a fine, erect grower, with light speckled shoots; productive. December to March.

Russet, English. Medium; pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; firm and crisp, with a mild subacid flavor; very valuable on account of its long-keeping properties; tree a very upright and vigorous grower; produces enormous crops. Very desirable; keeps till June.

Russet, Roxbury. Boston Russet. Rather large; greenish yellow, mostly covered with bright russet; a pleasant subacid flavor. January to June.

Smith Cider. A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant subacid flavor. December to March.

Spitzenberg, Esopus. Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, high flavored. Bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Wealthy. A new variety from Minnesota. Hardy, vigorous and very productive.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; subacid, excellent; abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the west. December to May.

York Imperial. Medium, oblate; white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and subacid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter Apples. December to February.

CRAB APPLES

50 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10

As an ornamental fruit, and for jellies, preserving, etc., the Crab Apple is unequalled. All are very hardy and prolific, come into bearing when very young, and command a ready and profitable market.

We name the best sorts.

Hyslop. Large, roundish ovate; dark red, with a blue bloom; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; tree hardy.

Transcendent. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season.

APRICOTS

50 cts. each

This fruit must be treated like the plum, as it, too, suffers from the curculio. It ought to be planted in locations that will retard early bloom.

If conditions are favorable, it bears abundantly, and the fruit is unsurpassed for culinary uses, and quite good for dessert use. The Russian sorts lauded so extravagantly a few years since are rapidly waning in popularity, and we discard all but a single variety, which does possess merit.

Alexander. Russian. Tree hardy and prolific; fruit large size; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and quality good. July 1.

Harris. Remarkable for size, beauty and productiveness; color rich golden yellow, with a faint blush on the sunny side; best quality and free. The best.

Moorpark. Very large; reddish orange; juicy, rich and tender; a fine variety, and universally esteemed. The branches should be shortened to produce a good crop.

CHERRIES

50 cts. each

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. The Heart and Bigarreau varieties are of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets or in yards as shade trees.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Plant 25 feet apart.

Black Eagle. Large; black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive. July.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. June.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; productive. June.

Downer's Late Red. Large; light red; tender, juicy and delicious. July.

Gov. Wood. Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best Cherries; very large; light red; juicy, rich and delicious; tree healthy and a great bearer. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best. July.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large; pale amber, with clear red; a very excellent and handsome Cherry; good bearer. June.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light-colored Cherries. June.

Windsor. Originated in Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality; tree hardy and very prolific.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

These are for the most part round-shaped trees; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreaus, and in demand where the former cannot be grown with advantage.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Early Richmond. Kentish, Virginian May. Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the

acid Cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes; exceedingly productive. June.

Late Duke. Large; light red; late and fine. July.

Large Montmorency. A large, red, acid Cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. June.

May Duke. Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety. Early June.



Windsor Cherries.

MULBERRIES

See Deciduous Ornamental Trees, page II.

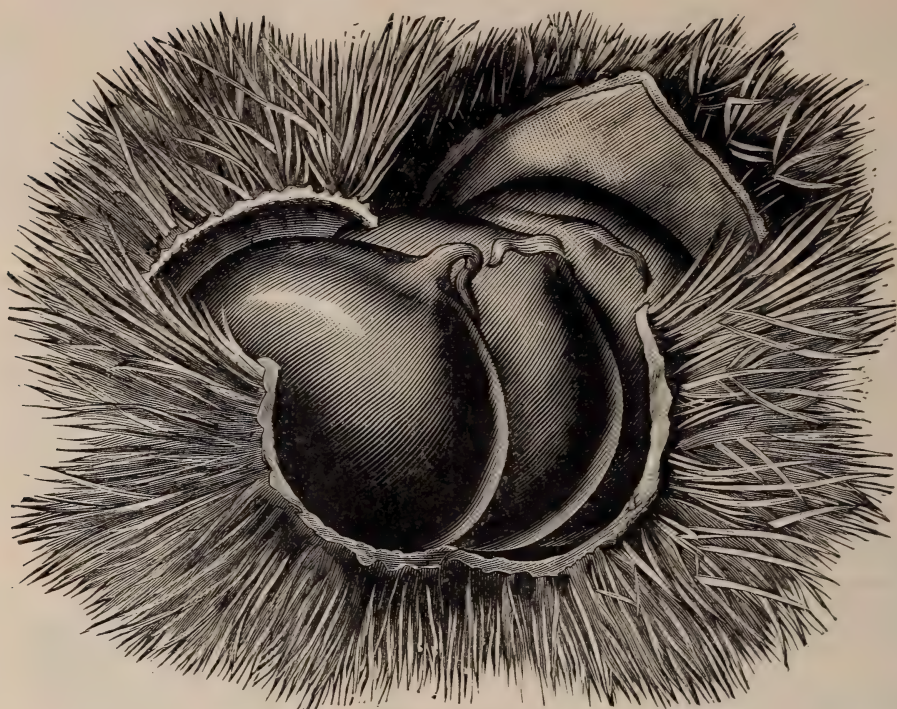
NECTARINES

50 cts. each

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

Boston. Large; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet, of a peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known. September.

Early Violet. Medium-sized; yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red; juicy, rich and high flavored. August.



Japan Chestnut.

NUTS

CHESTNUTS

American. Our native species; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Japan. New, and a valuable acquisition; nuts very large, and often five in a burr; sweet and well flavored; commences bearing at an early age, and very prolific. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

Numbo. Very hardy and an immense bearer; nuts large and of good quality; ripens early, usually before frost, and sells at high prices; commences bearing when quite young, and is very regular with its large crops. \$1.

Paragon. A large variety of the Spanish Chestnut; hardy and very productive. \$1.

Spanish. A hardy tree, producing nuts of a very large size and good flavor. 75 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

FILBERT

English. The fruit of this being so much larger and better flavored than our native species, gives it the preference for cultivation over the latter in localities where it will succeed. 35 cts.

SHELLBARK

Our trees are grown from extra fine thin-shelled nuts. 50 cts.

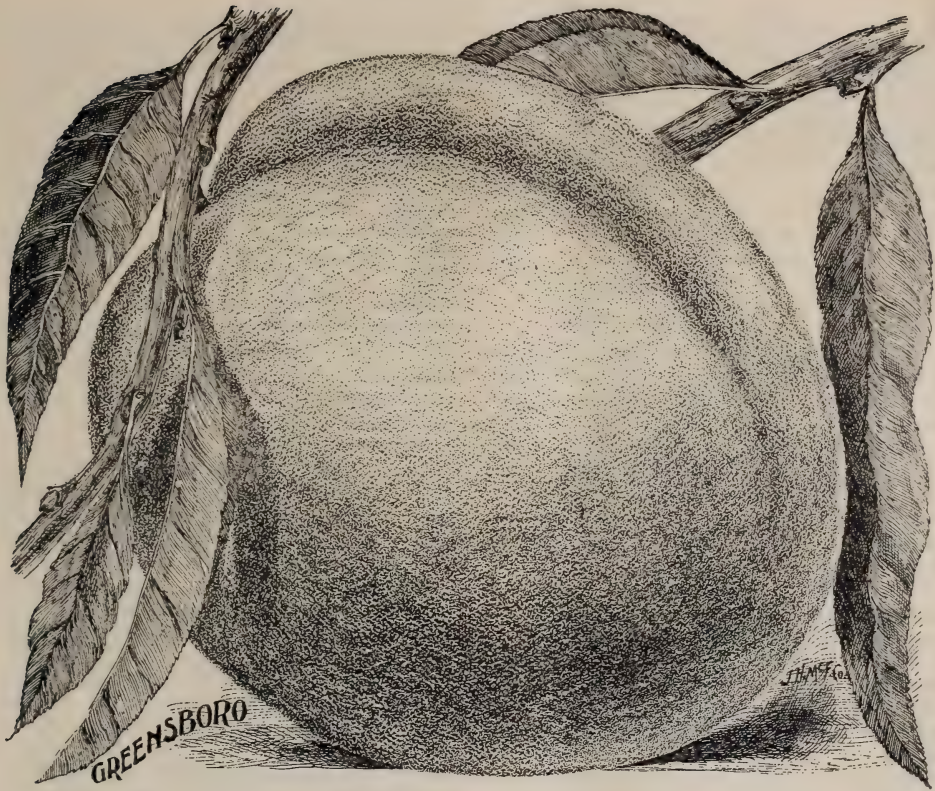
WALNUT

Black. The well-known native species; hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber, in point of durability, is difficult to excel. 50 cts.

English. This rich and fine-flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation. 50 cts.



English Walnut.



PEACHES

First-class, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$10 per 100. Second-class, 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100.

The Peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded with grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

Examine the trees carefully and extract or destroy the borer, an injurious worm that eats under the bark at the surface of the ground. Use potash manures liberally.

Alexander. From Illinois. Very early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference; handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson. Rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; freestone. July.

Champion. A new early Peach, very hardy and productive; skin white, with a red cheek; flesh white, firm and good; freestone. Last of July.

Crawford's Early. This very beautiful and best of yellow Peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes; fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; wonderfully productive and hardy. Last of August.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Crosby. From New England; this is a very hardy and reliable Peach; fruit roundish; color bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and rich; freestone, with a very small pit. Last of August.

Early Silver or Snow. An entirely white-skinned, white-fleshed Peach of good medium size and mid-season. Quality superior, and for canning unsurpassed. The tree is of medium growth only, the twigs being of a distinct and very pronounced light color; freestone.

PEACHES, continued

Early York. Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish-white; very tender. Middle of August.

Elberta. No variety is being so extensively planted at the present time as Elberta, a sufficient recognition of its great value; of large size; a beautiful color of red and yellow; flesh yellow and of delicious quality; a good shipper, and, all things considered, the best Peach. August and September.

Fitzgerald. A new variety from Ontario, Canada. Very large, similar to Crawford in appearance; pleasant subacid and excellent. Very hardy and reliable, and a fine cropper.

Foster. Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor; earlier than Early Crawford; very handsome. Last of August.

George IV. Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

Golden Dwarf. Medium; golden yellow, with a mottled-red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious. This is one of the most interesting dwarf ornamental trees with which we are acquainted, as well as eminently useful for its heavy crops of beautiful, delicious fruit; clingstone. September and October.

Greensboro. Originated in Greensboro, N. C., where it is said to be the largest of all the early Peaches; beautifully colored with dark and light red and shaded with yellow. Flesh white, juicy and good. Ripens with Alexander.

Heath Cling. Large; white; high quality. October.

Morris White. Medium; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose. Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early Peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety; should be in every collection. First of August.

Oldmixon Free. Large; pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good. First to middle of September.

Sneed. A new variety from Alabama, and a seedling from Chinese Cling; it is also a cling, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh white, very sweet and juicy, the skin peeling off like a banana; ripens ten days before Alexander.

Stevens' Rareripe. Fruit resembles an enlarged Oldmixon Free, being of high color and beautiful; very productive and free from disease; ripens after Late Crawford, and continues three or four weeks. Last of Sept. and first of Oct.

Stump the World. Very large; roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. End of September.

Triumph. Earliest yellow flesh Peach known, ripening with Champion. Blooms late, sure and abundant bearer, and a vigorous grower. Size medium, with a red or crimson cheek, and high quality.

Wheatland. Thirty-nine Peaches weighed 18 pounds; was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair; ripens between Early and Late Crawford, and larger than either of them. First to middle of Sept.

Wonderful. A New Jersey Peach, believed by many to be identical with Beer's Smock, but claimed by the introducer to be similar, but superior; a reliable Peach.

PEARS

First-class, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; extra, 75 cts. each, \$6 per 10, except where noted

Standard Pears prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils, and upon almost any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain. Pears will keep longer and their flavor be greatly improved by picking before they are quite mature, and ripening them in the house. By a judicious selection of varieties their season can be extended from July to January.

Dwarf Pears are suited to garden culture, or where space is limited. Can be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, and deep enough to cover the union of the stock and cion, and be trained low by proper shortening of the terminal branches. These conditions being observed, they will be found very satisfactory, though we urge, where space is ample, that Standard trees be planted.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Large size; color beautiful; buttery, juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. D. and S. August.

Koonce. A recent introduction of striking beauty and fair quality; medium to large; yellow, one side covered with red; very productive. The earliest Pear and highly recommended. S. 75 cts.

Lawson. This handsome, newly introduced variety is the largest of our early Pears; bright yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not rich. S. Middle of July to middle of August.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary; excellent; very productive. One of the best early Pears. S. August.

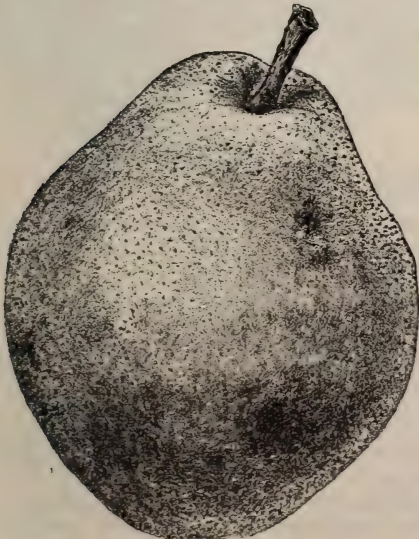
Osband's Summer. Medium; yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. D. and S. August.

Wilder Early. One of the earliest to ripen; a good keeper and shipper; fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, irregular; surface smooth, pale yellow ground, with deep shading of brownish carmine; core closed, very small, flesh very pale, fine-grained, tender; flavor subacid, sprightly; quality very good. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

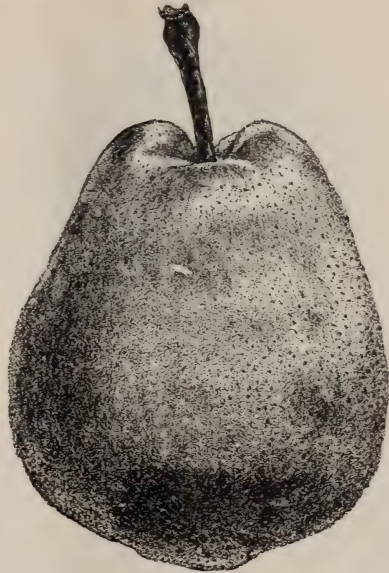
Beurre Clairgeau. Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed vinous flavor. D. and S. October and November.

Beurre Bosc. A large, fine Pear; russet yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed; productive. S. September and October.



Kieffer Pear.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. D. and S. October to January.



Duchesse d'Angouleme.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young Standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; a general favorite. D. and S. October and November.

Howell. Large; light, waxen-yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. D. and S. September and October.

Idaho. Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light rich yellow, surface covered with many small dots; flesh fine-grained, melting and rich. S. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; it is an early and very prolific bearer. Fruit is of good quality, showy and valuable for the table and market. S. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive. D. and S. September and October.

AUTUMN PEARS, continued

Sheldon. Medium size; yellow or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. S. October.



Seckel Pear.

Seckel. Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish-red cheek; flesh very fine-grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored Pear known. D. and S. September and October.

Vermont Beauty. This desirable dessert Pear is a hardy and vigorous grower, and almost free from leaf blight; it nearly equals the delicious Seckel in quality, is much handsomer, very prolific and a good keeper. S. October.

WINTER VARIETIES

Lawrence. Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter Pears; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard;

tree healthy, hard and productive. S. November and December.

Lincoln Coreless. This Pear is of recent introduction, and has not yet been sufficiently tested here. We give the description of the introducers, and while we cannot vouch for all that is claimed for it, we think it worthy of general trial. S. Late winter. 75 cts.

"A chance seedling from Lincoln County, Tenn., where the original tree is yet standing, over sixty years old, still free from blight and bearing fruit; it has seldom failed to bear, even in poor fruit years. The young trees are strong, healthy growers—heavy and stocky—enabling them to hold the fruit well, and very hardy. The fruit is exceedingly large (specimens having been known to weigh from a pound to a pound and a half), high colored, very handsome, with flesh of a rich, yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. But the most wonderful feature of this remarkable Pear is the fact that it has neither seed nor core, being a solid mass of rich, melting fruit. In season it is late, and the pears are picked when hard and green, and laid away to ripen. It has kept in an ordinary cellar until March—longer than any other Pear has been known to keep. Being also a good shipper, it is a most valuable Pear for market.

President Drouard. A fine-looking and large winter Pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. S. March to May. 75 cts.

Vicar of Wakefield. Le Cure. Large, long, not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness; best on quince. D. and S. November to January.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter Pears; very productive. S. December. 75 cts.

PLUMS

First-class, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; extra, 75 cts. each, \$6 per 10, except where noted

A heavy soil is undoubtedly the best for the cultivation of the Plum. The ravages of the curculio of late years has proven a great drawback to the culture of this delicious fruit. The most successful cultivators save their crops by spreading a sheet under the tree, and then by sudden but gentle jars the diseased fruit and insects will be shaken off; these should be carefully destroyed. By following this plan assiduously, a good crop may always be obtained.

Abundance. Japan. Equaling in thrift and beauty any known fruit tree. An early and profuse bearer; fruit very large and tender, with a rich sweetness; has a small stone and parts readily from the flesh; ripens in advance of other Plums. First of August.

Bradshaw. European. Fruit very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive. August.

Burbank. Japan. Crimson-purple; very handsome and of good quality; hardy and productive; reliable. August.

Green Gage. European. Small; considered the standard of excellence for quality. August.

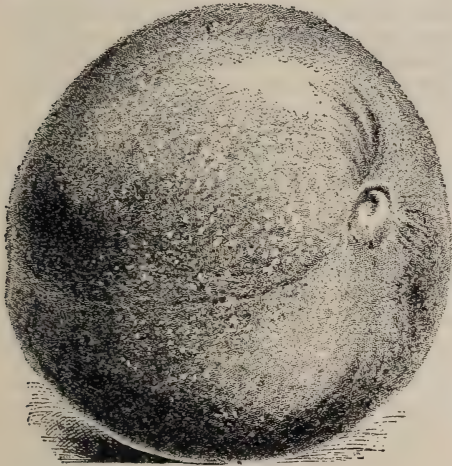
German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. September.

Hale. Japan. This fine new Plum was originated by Mr. Burbank, of California. Large; bright orange mottled with cherry-red. Quality very fine. Middle of September.

Imperial Gage. European—Prince's Imperial Gage. Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent; tree very vigorous and productive. August.

Kelsey. Japan. Fruit large to very large; heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, and a delicious bloom; flesh firm and melting, with a remarkably small pit; tree not quite so hardy as a peach. Ripens last of August.

Lombard. European—Bleeker's Scarlet. Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive; a valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. August.



Hale Plum.

Moore's Arctic. European. Originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio, and great bearing qualities; fruit grows in large clusters; large dark purple; flavor very fine both for preserving and dessert; a long keeper.



Red June Plum.

Red June. Japan. An early-ripening Japanese Plum; medium to large, roundish conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good. 75 cts.

Wickson. Japan. Another of Mr. Burbank's celebrated hybrids, and considered by him one of the finest. "Very large, glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious, stone small. Remarkable for its long-keeping qualities. Tree of vigorous, upright growth." 75 cts.

Willard. Japan. Another new Japan Plum similar in color and appearance to the Abundance, but ripens a month earlier. Earlier than Wild Goose and the European varieties. 75 cts.

Yellow Egg, or Magnum Bonum. European. Very large, oval; yellow, with white bloom; flesh yellow; sweet. Middle of August.

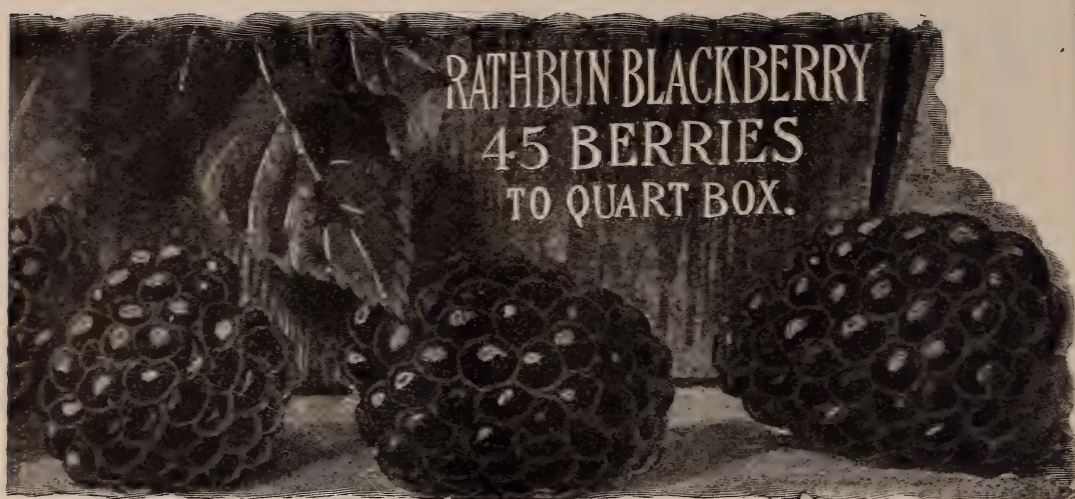
QUINCES

50 cts. each, \$4 per 10

Under favorable conditions and with proper care a most profitable fruit for market growing, as it commands a ready sale and good prices everywhere. Requires a good, deep soil, and may be planted closely, as it does not attain great size.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor; valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

Champion. A variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine and a longer keeper. October and November.



BLACKBERRIES

10 cts. each, 50 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100, except where noted.

Plant on good land, moderately manured. Rows seven feet by three feet for field culture; prune as with raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Early Harvest. A variety exceedingly early in time of ripening and reliable; berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

Erie. Very large and early, perfectly hardy; a strong grower and a great bearer, producing large, sweet berries.

Iceberg. A new white Blackberry; a creation of Luther Burbank, the fruit wizard of California. Said to be valuable and certainly a great novelty. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Kittatinny. Ripens after the Wilson Early, and continues longer in bearing.

Lawton. Fruit very large and black; of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.

Lucretia. Dewberry. A trailing form of the Blackberry, with large, beautiful, luscious fruit; it matures in advance of the ordinary varieties.

Rathbun. A promising new variety. Berries extra large, jet black, quality good. Said to be perfectly hardy. \$1 per 10.

Snyder. Hardy and productive; medium size; no hard, sour core. Most prolific Blackberry grown.

Taylor. Of fine flavor, larger than Snyder. Ripens late. A fine companion for Snyder in cold sections.

Wilson's Early. Of good size; very early; beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

CURRANTS

15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$6 per 100

An indispensable and easily grown fruit. The bushes have strong vitality, and will give some fruit under almost any circumstances, but will reward liberal culture.

Their one serious enemy is easily controlled by using white hellebore or Paris green in solution, and using it in season, before the bushes are defoliated. Cut out all old wood and as much new as may be necessary to give room for proper development of leaves and fruit. Currants and Gooseberries love a deep, moist soil, and a heavy mulch is excellent.

Black Naples. Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; fine for wine or jellies.

Cherry. The largest of all the red Currants. Plant vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Color deep red; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better.

La Versailles. Very large; red; bunch long; of excellent quality.

Red Dutch. An old variety; excellent and well known.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES

Require the same treatment as the currant, good high culture, and a relentless warfare against the currant worm.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Downing. Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Houghton's Seedling. A medium-sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable. 15 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100.

Triumph. An American seedling of the English type; large golden yellow; hardy and an immense bearer; very promising. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

ENGLISH VARIETIES

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are **Industry**, **Crown Bob** (red), and **White Smith** (greenish white), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

Crown Bob. Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first-class.

Industry. It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other



Industry Gooseberry.

known variety, and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late, and afterward swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity it is of a dark red color, hairy, with a pleasant, rich flavor.

White Smith. Fruit large, roundish, oblong; flavor first rate.

GRAPES

Standard Sorts, \$10 per 100

We urge every one with a dooryard even to plant one or more Grape vines to supply their own table. No fruit is more easily grown or yields more abundantly of luscious and wholesome fruit. Soil should be warm and dry and of good quality. Under such conditions the Grape will thrive in a very limited space.

It can be trained to a fence or side of a building, but for field culture we recommend the wire trellis, constructed by planting posts at convenient distances along the line of the row, and stretching or fastening four or five wires thereon, and by placing enough stakes between to prevent their sagging. Train the vines horizontally along the lower wire and the young shoots perpendicularly to the upper one.

BLACK GRAPES

Campbell's Early. A new early black Grape now being introduced; of superior quality and hardiness, and in short the best Grape; commended by *The Rural New Yorker* and other high authorities; originated by the veteran horticulturist, George W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio; we recommend it for trial; very early. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Concord. A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet; bunch large, nearly black, with bloom; early. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Eaton. Bunch large, berries very large, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; vine healthy and productive. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

BLACK GRAPES, continued

Mills. Bunch very large, compact, shouldered, some clusters weighing over twelve ounces. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor. Skin thick; berries adhere firmly to the peduncle. Vine vigorous and productive; foliage large and healthy; ripens about with the Concord, or a little later; a long keeper. 75 cts.

**Agawam Grape.**

Moore's Early. A seedling of Concord; ten days earlier than Hartford; in quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord; bunch large; berries black. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Wilder. Rogers' No. 4. Large; bunches greatly shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor; the fruit is said to be better flavored and ripens several days earlier. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

RED GRAPES

Agawam. Rogers' No. 15. Large; round, early, and of great vigor of growth; rich, high peculiar aromatic flavor. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; bunches large; berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose; berries large; of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Delaware. One of the finest Grapes; berries small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy; vines moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Massasoit. Rogers' No. 3. Large; resembles Diana in quality; a little native flavor; tender, sweet and good. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Salem. Rogers' No. 22. Berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color; thick skin; free from hard pulp; sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

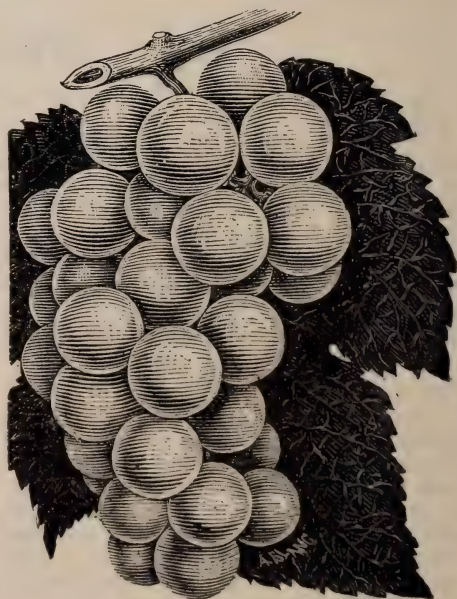
WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain. Originated in Vermont; vine hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit white, skin thin; pulp tender, rich; ripens early. 50c. each, \$4 per 10.

Martha. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness; bunch of good size and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with the Concord. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Moore's Diamond. Vine a vigorous grower, a prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact; color delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Ripens two weeks before Concord. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Niagara. Is a strong grower and hardy; the leaves are thick, leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and compact; berries as large as Concord; skin thin but tough; quality good, melting and sweet; ripens with the Concord. Best all-round white Grape. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

**Moore's Diamond.**



Cumberland Raspberry

RASPBERRIES

50 cts. per 10, \$3 per 100, except where noted

The great improvement in hardy varieties makes the cultivation of this fine fruit comparatively easy; any good soil will do, but a light, loamy one is preferable. Plant in rows, five or six feet apart, leaving four feet between the plants; remove the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone, and do not allow more than four new ones to each hill; pinch the young canes when three or four feet high. Treated in this way they will need no stakes, but will be stout enough to support themselves.

Cumberland. The latest introduction in blackcap Raspberries. Is described as of enormous size, of remarkable firmness and highest quality. The cane is very hardy, and remarkably free from that scourge of raspberries, anthracnose. We recommend it for extensive trial. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$10 per 100.

Cuthbert. Queen of the market. Red; very productive; good quality. The standard red Raspberry.

Golden Queen. Hardy, vigorous, productive and of good quality.

Gregg. Black cap; very large size; late; a good market sort.

Japan Wineberry. This is a most attractive and showy plant at all times, and worthy extensive planting for ornament alone. In addition it bears large crops of fruit of very pleasant flavor to most people, and of exceptional value for jams and jellies.

Kansas. A superior black cap; an improvement on Gregg.

Marlboro. Bright red color; berries large; good quality.

Miller's Early Red. A new and much lauded red Raspberry; worthy extensive trial.



Miller's Early Red Raspberry.

STRAWBERRIES

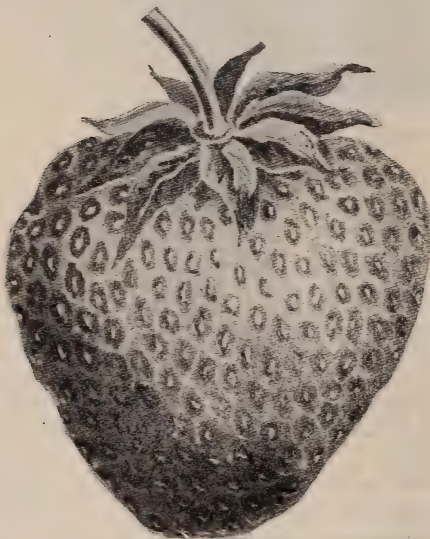
\$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000. We supply pot-grown plants in season. Price, \$3 per 100

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, September and October, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Set in three feet rows fifteen inches apart in row for field culture, and fifteen inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall, uncover crown early in the spring. Make new plantations annually in rich, well-prepared soil.

After trial we have discarded a great number of varieties and believe those we now offer are the best.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized to obtain fruit.



Clyde Strawberry.

Bubach. P. Strong, rampant grower, like the Crescent; healthy and free from rust; very productive of large, bright scarlet berries; rather soft and of fair quality; ripens medium early; a valuable market variety.

Charles Downing. Large; conical; deep scarlet; flesh firm, rich, sweet and good; vigorous and productive; it does well in all sections.

Clyde. Some of our best Strawberry growers recommend this as the nearest approach to the perfect berry. Healthy, vigorous grower, making strong plants with bright foliage and heavy root system; enormously productive. Fruit large, firm, never varies from its conical shape; holds its size to the end of the season. Light scarlet color.

Gandy. One of the standard market

berries; ripens late; firm and of good quality.

Henry. A much lauded new sort, but by some authorities at least believed to be identical with Marshall. If so, it is a good variety.

Marshall. An exceedingly handsome, high colored, very large berry of extra fine quality; ripens early. Plant very strong; with high culture produces heavy crops. The best early large variety.

Nick Ohmer. A new variety; for market, for home use or for exhibition this is probably the greatest berry ever offered. All who grow the Nick Ohmer will be astonished at its healthy vigorous growth, great productiveness and high quality.

Parker Earle. Uniformly large; regular conical; color bright scarlet; quality good; very prolific; requires high cultivation.

Sharpless. One of the best varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor, good bearer, bright color.



Gandy Strawberry.

ASPARAGUS

\$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000. 2 yr. roots.

To make a good asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of manure. Select two-year, or strong one-year plants, and for a garden set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in a row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before the winter sets in with two or three inches of stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring.

High authorities declare there is little or no difference as to quality and yield of different varieties of Asparagus.

We offer **Barr's Mammoth**, **Conover's Colossal**, **Oyster Bay** and **Palmetto**.

RHUBARB or PIEPLANT

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

Early Scarlet. Rather small, but early and good.

Linnaeus. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

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